

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1916

No. 5

Big Sale of :: Shoe Samples

Having purchased a good stock of shoe samples, we have decided to put on a

15 Days Sale, Commencing
Saturday, February 5th

This sale will consist of:

MEN'S WOMEN'S, BOYS, GIRLS, and
CHILDREN'S SHOES. All sizes, but we cannot guarantee this for any length of time for we have only a limited quantity in some sizes.

We would ask you to come early, and see for yourself, the Enormous Reductions in Shoes

Come---Expecting Much and Receive More

J. V. Berscht

THE DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

W. FARRINGTON
the manager, presents the following
thrilling and interesting plays for
your consideration.

The "Broken Coin"

(every Tuesday night)

STARTS PROMPTLY AT 8.30 P. M.

Nothing but the best moving pictures are shown—clean and instructive.

POPULAR PRICES

SPECIAL MATINEE ON SATURDAY—7 REELS

ALSO SCRIPTURAL SLIDES
specially for the children.

All country people coming to town should
come to this show.

BARNES ORCHESTRA IN ATTENDANCE

UNION BANK OF CANADA

With Cash in the Bank
You Can Buy to
Advantage

You know how everything
costs more when you have to buy
on credit. Why not practice self-
denial for a while if necessary,
open a Savings Account in the
Union Bank of Canada, and,
with the money in hand, buy at
Cash prices? The discounts will
help to swell your bank balance,
and you will have a good start
towards financial independence.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

Lost, Strayed or Estray
ads. \$1 for four insertions
in the Pioneer—they bring
results.

LAND TITLES ACT FILING NO. M 386

MORTGAGE SALE OF FARM LANDS

Under the powers of sale contained
in the Land Titles Act and pursuant
to the directions of the Registrar for
the South Alberta Land Registration
District, there will be offered for sale
by public auction, by P. R. Reed,
Auctioneer, at or near the Post Office
in the Town of Didsbury, in the Province
of Alberta, at 2 o'clock in the
afternoon on the 26th day of February,
1916, the following lands and premises,
namely, the South-west Quarter of Section
12, Township 32, in Range 4,
West of the 5th Meridian, in the Province
of Alberta, containing by ad-
measurement 160 acres more or less,
reserving unto his Majesty, his suc-
cessors and assigns, all mines and
minerals.

TERMS

The terms of sale to be 20% cash at
the time of sale, and the balance ac-
cording to the terms and conditions to
be made known at the time of sale or
upon application to the undersigned
Solicitors.

The above property will be offered
for sale subject to a sealed reserved
bid, free from all encumbrances save
the exceptions, reservations and con-
ditions in the original grant from the
crown and any seed grain lien that
may be outstanding against the said
lands and taxes for the current year.

The Vendor is informed that said
lands are situated about fifteen miles
from the said Town of Didsbury, the
nearest Railway station and shipping
point; that of the said lands 160 acres
are covered with fairly heavy brush,
10 acres are cultivated land, 15 acres
are pasture land and 15 acres are open
prairie, and that there is a coulee of
about 10 acres in which there is a good
spring of water; that there are the fol-
lowing buildings on said premises,
frame house 20 by 24 feet, frame barn
12 by 16 feet, granary 10 x 14 feet,
and a large cattle shed.

For further particulars and condi-
tions of sale apply to the undersigned
Solicitors.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this
15th day of January, 1916.

CLARKE, CARSON & MACLEOD,
Calgary, Alberta,
Vendors Solicitors.

APPROVED:

A. T. KINNARD,
Deputy Registrar,
South Alberta Land Registration
District.

Deliberations of Council

The Town Council met on Mon-
day night in the Council chambers.
Mayor Osmond, Councillors Sin-
clair, Herber, Good, Wrigglesworth,
Durrer, Secretary Brusso and Soli-
citor Austin present. Councillor
Reed absent.

Some small bills which were OK'd
and found correct were ordered paid
by the Council.

A communication from P. R.
Reed re insurance was read and
filed.

The notice of motion brought in
by Councillor Good at last meeting
re increasing insurance on power
plant was taken up and the Council
on motion decided to put on \$1,000
more, and left the matter of placing
the insurance in the hands of the
Mayor and Councillor Sinclair.

The Committees for the year were
then read by the Mayor. The chair-
man of each committee is as follows:
Electric Light, J. Sinclair; Finance,
J. M. Reed; Board of Works, J.
Sinclair; Police and License, Geo.
Wrigglesworth; Fire and Property,
W. Durrer; Sanitation, I. Herber;
Bylaws, J. R. Good.

Mr. M. Weber was present re-
garding a hog running at large on
his premises stating that said hog
belonged to Mr. LeBlanc. As the
matter has been causing trouble for
a long time and there seems to be a
dispute as to whose hog it is, and the
constable having tried to impound
the animal, Mr. Weber was advised
to take the matter before a J.P.

A by-law to license livery, feed
and sales stables, garages, auto-
mobile liveries and butcher shops
instead of placing them under a
business tax received two readings
and was laid over for its third at the
next meeting.

The Secretary reported that a car
of steam coal for the power plant
should be here at any time and as
soon as received the plant will be
run on full time again. The Coun-
cil had allowed the ratepayers some
coal during the coal crisis which had
caused a shortage at the plant and
a consequent curtailment of light
till more coal could be got.

The Council then adjourned.

Canada Suffers Big Loss

The parliament buildings at Ottawa
were almost completely wiped out by
fire on Friday last, only the library
being saved. The loss is estimated at
\$3,000,000.

The cause of the fire is unknown
yet, but strong suspicions of German
agency in this criminal destruction of
one of the finest buildings in the
world are held.

Seven lives were lost in the fire but
considering the speed at which the
flames travelled and that the House
was sitting at the time the country
has cause to be thankful that there
were not more lives lost.

Dr. Clark, M.P. Injured

Dr. Clark, M.P.P., member for the
Red Deer constituency, who lives
west of Olds, had a very narrow es-
cape at the big fire in Ottawa last
week. He was badly burned about
the face and head. His many friends
in his constituency, will be thankful
that he escaped and will wish him a
speedy recovery.

AROUND THE TOWN

Coal has been a little more
plentiful the last week.

Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. W. G.
Liesemer and Mrs. J. E. Stauffer
will have charge of the Red
Cross rooms on Friday

The subject of the sermon at
the Evangelical church next
Sunday will be: "Satan's Old
Saw," or Truth misquoted.
A hearty welcome.

Lee-Corp. Lloyd of the 89th
Batt. is at home on sick leave.
Mr. Lloyd has not been well for
some weeks past.

Miss Marshall of Calgary is
acting stenographer for Mc-
Claine-Wrigglesworth Co. for a
short time.

The Boy Scouts (sections 1
and 2) of Didsbury entertained
the Girl Guides on Friday even-
ing, January 28th, in the school
basement. Refreshments were
served and all enjoyed a very
pleasant evening.

Mrs. R. Alloway and family
left for Edmonton last week and
will reside in the northern city
for a few months, when they ex-
pect to return to Didsbury.

The U.F.A. have started a co-
operative buying and selling
agency in Didsbury. They have
fitted up an office on the east side
of the track with Mr. Phil Lantz
in charge.

The Girl Guides will serve a
15 cent tea on February 11th, at
8 p.m., in the school basement.
There will be a short musical pro-
gramme. Home-made candy
and tarts for sale. Proceeds to be
given to the Patriotic Fund.

A patriotic dance will be held
at the Gore schoolhouse on Fri-
day evening, February 11th.
Proceeds in aid of Patriotic Fund.
Gentlemen 75c; ladies please
bring lunch. Dancing to com-
mence at nine o'clock.

The Didsbury Red Cross So-
ciety shipped the following goods
to headquarters at Calgary last
week: 3 service shirts; 4 surgical
shirts; 2 pairs pyjamas; 6 pairs
socks; 24 rolls bandages; 1 scarf;
1 balacava cap.

The last league hockey game
of the season will be played at
Didsbury on Friday night next
between Didsbury and Innisfail
at 8 o'clock sharp. Didsbury is
at the head of the League and a
good game is expected. After
the game lunch will be served by
the Girl Guides in the school
basement. Everybody is invited.

High School Flashes

It has been noticed that the boys in
Grade XI are fond of snow drifts in
east Didsbury. (?)

We are glad to welcome Miss Kately,
formerly from Red Deer High School,
to the select circles of Grade X.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the
Literary Society of the D. H. S. will
be held in the basement of the school
at 3 p.m., Friday. Everybody wel-
come.

It's a shame that the High School
students should forget all they have
learned about metaphysics and soci-
ology. They are really beginning to
think that they exist.

Grade XII students have decided
that by the time they get through the
Binomial Theorem they will be able
to expand anything from a copper cent
to a car of coal.

Born

Sick—To Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sick on
Monday, February 7th, 1916, a son.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$479.85

J. L. Chandler, per collections 40.00
J. F. Bailey..... 5.00

\$524.95

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$513.85

J. F. Bailey..... 2.00
McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co.,
Ltd., 1-2 ton coal and load
of wood for Red Cross room 3.15

\$519.00

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$173.60

Norman Clarke..... 10.00
J. F. Bailey..... 2.00

\$185.60

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—New and complete
Universal Encyclopedia, for home, school
or office library, 8 volumes; well bound.
An excellent work. Also other good
books on various subjects. All at
reasonable prices. Apply to Rev. L. P.
Amacher, Didsbury.

FOR SALE—Spring Wheat, "Pre-
lude," earliest of all spring wheat. W.
M. Hodson, R. R. 1, Didsbury, Phone
R. 1008.

FOUND—A bundle of clothes on
blind line west of town. Owner can have
same by applying at Pioneer office and
paying for this advertisement. 12p

FOR EXCHANGE—Good Modern
House, Regal Terrace, Calgary, for unim-
proved or improved clear title farm land.
Will assume mortgage or pay difference
in cash if any. 715 Herald Building,
Calgary.

ONE ACRE in centre of Edmon-
ton can be subdivided into lots if neces-
sary, clear title, assessed \$4800.00, will
exchange for clear title farm of equal
value. Will assume mortgage or pay
difference in cash if any. 715 Herald
Building, Calgary.

FARM 320 acres, 7 miles from Olds
For sale. \$500 down, balance easy terms.
Apply Johnson & Co., Eagle Hill.

SHIP YOUR HIDES and furs to
Reid & Simpson, Calgary, Alta.

W. S. Durrer

Undertaker and
Embalmer

Phone 15 Didsbury, Alta.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE

As I have made arrangements to
leave the country on account of ill
health I hereby offer my farm for
sale.

Price \$10,000

TERMS—\$2,000 cash, the balance
in two to five years time with inter-
est at 7 per cent. I will hold an
auction sale of my stock, etc., in
the latter part of February. Watch
for date. If my farm is not sold at
the time of auction sale will rent
same to man of good reputation.
Apply to

EPH. GABEL, Didsbury

Miss Averil Murphy, daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. T. Murphy, of
Westcott, who is attending col-
lege at Edmonton had to undergo
an operation for appendicitis
there last week. Late reports
state that she is getting along
fine which will be good news to
her many friends. Dr. Bert
Chatham, a former resident of
Didsbury in its early days per-
formed the operation.

Dollars Saved By Bovril

Bovril used in the Kitchen means dollars saved in the Bank.

It makes nourishing hot dishes out of cold food which would not otherwise be eaten. But see that you get the real thing. If it is not in the Bovril bottle it is not Bovril. And it *must* be Bovril.

S.I.B.



A Low Death Rate Results In Large Profits

War claims less than 5% of surplus

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office—Toronto

N.B.—Write for Memo Book and Circular.

Leave Your Worries on the Train

When business or pleasure takes you to a large city, you are much concerned about convenience and comfort. You can enjoy both at the Walker House, "Toronto's Famous Hotel." The management have for years been making a careful study of the needs of the Travelling Public. Everything that makes for Comfort, Safety and Convenience is our policy. Convenience is a natural asset owing to the splendid location, a minute's walk from the Union Station and within the heart of the city's business activities. Comfort is assured by a large and perfectly trained staff of employees; and a detached brick structure open on all sides with every modern convenience installed stands for safety. The rates are very reasonable. Give your baggage checks to the Walker House porter, he will meet you at the train. Rates—\$2.50 per day up. American Plan; \$1.00 per day up, European Plan.

THE WALKER HOUSE, TORONTO, CANADA

Geo. Wright & Mack Carroll, Proprietors

(Both formerly Westerners)

Stole a Telegraph Pole

A private in the 2nd Cameron Highlanders gives an amusing example of the coolness of our men at the front. He writes:

"It was in the trenches in France, and the wood for keeping the fire in was running short, and the men didn't know what to do, when an inveterate chap came to the rescue and asked the captain's permission to take down a telegraph pole from the back of our trench. The captain said he couldn't, but in a joke he said 'You can take down that one,' pointing to one in front of the German parapet. Little thinking the man would venture out. That same night, armed with a rifle and Japanese saw, three of the boys went out and returned untouched with the pole. We wondered what the Germans thought next morning when they saw the pole was gone."

Knee Joint Stiff Three Years

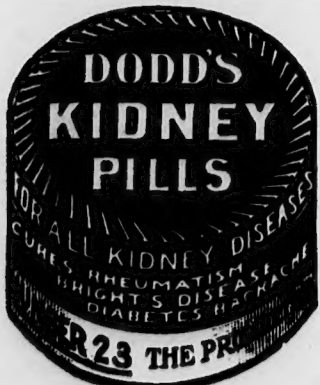
CURED BY NERVILINE

Anyone would marvel at my recovery, writes Mr. Leonard Latham, a young man well known about Chatham. I had inherited a rheumatic tendency through my mother's family, and in my early days suffered frightfully. About three years ago the pain and stiffness settled in my left knee joint. I was lame and walked with a very distinct limp. Nerviline was brought to my notice and I rubbed it into the stiff joint four or five times a day. It dispelled every vestige of pain, reduced the swelling, took out the stiffness and gave me the full use of my limb again. I don't believe there is a pain-relieving remedy, not a single liniment that can compare with Nerviline. I hope every person with pains, with sore back, with lameness, with lumbago, with neuralgia—I do hope they will try out Nerviline which I am convinced will quickly and permanently cure them."

If Nerviline wasn't a wonderful painless remedy, if Nerviline didn't quickly relieve, if Nerviline wasn't known to be a grand cure for all rheumatic conditions, it wouldn't have been so largely used as a family remedy for the past forty years. No better, stronger, or more soothing liniment made. Get the large 50c family size bottle; small trial size 25c; sold by any dealer, anywhere.

The Good Roads Congress

The announcement that the third Canadian and International Good Roads Congress is to be held in a few months is of special interest to Montreal, not only because the meetings are to be held in this city, but because this is said to be the focus of all the worst roads in the Dominion. The two thousand delegates from Canada, America and England who have signified their intention of attending will have object lessons in the latter stages of their journey here that should give a decided fillip to their discussions.—Montreal News.



W. N. U. 1088

Frost Gets Bird Men

German Aviators Freeze to Death in the Clouds

Owing to the intense cold, German air scouts are becoming less active in Russia.

Thanks to the bitterness of the weather, one Albatross machine was captured by the Russians absolutely intact. It was observed over the Russian lines, and was allowed to get well to the rear before a Russian flotilla of aeroplanes mounted and cut off its retreat, and concurrently the artillery became busy.

The Albatross soared to altitudes where the cold must have reached minus 31, or 63 deg. of frost, Fahrenheit. Soon it was seen to be circling aimlessly, and finally it made a good descent, quite normally, into some marshes behind the Russian lines.

After a couple of hours' search the machine was discovered. The pilot and observer were both dead in their seats, and the machine was in perfect condition. The men undoubtedly perished through the intense cold aggravated by rapid motion through the air.

It is probable that the last conscious act of the pilot was to plane down, that his and his companion's arms being frozen, they were unable to loosen the straps which bound them to their seats, and that heart failure from cold brought death.

Nearly all children are subject to worms, and many are born with them. Spare them suffering by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, the best remedy of the kind that can be had.

Some London East End girls (matchbox makers) were taken down to Surrey to spend a summer day in a beautiful house and a garden in a lovely part of the country. When their hostess was wishing them good-bye she said she had much enjoyed their visit, and one guest replied cheerfully:

"I expect we have cheered you up a bit; it must be deadly dull down here."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the Parish Priest or any of his neighbors.

A. COTE, Merchant, St. Isidore, Que., 12 May, '98.

Dobbe—A friend of mine who makes moving pictures bumped up against his first failure last week.

Dobbe—How was that?

Dobbe—He tried to make a moving picture of two old men playing a game of chess in a village store.

Pills That Have Benefitted Thousands.—Known far and near as a sure remedy in the treatment of indigestion and all derangements of the stomach, liver and kidneys, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have brought relief to thousands when other specifics have failed. Innumerable testimonials can be produced to establish the truth of this assertion. Once tried they will be found superior to all other pills in the treatment of the ailments for which they are prescribed.

One of the faculty of a New England college tells of a freshman who was asked by one of the professors whether he had proved a certain proposition in Euclid.

"Well, sir," said the freshman, "proved" is a rather strong word—but I will say that I have rendered it highly probable."

German Soldiers Depressed

Huns Now Realize That They Are Engaged in a Hopeless Struggle

In the Ypres district, the German soldier is in a state of deep depression. There are many signs. Little bodies of deserters have become much more frequent. The saying in civilian Germany that "no one comes back from Ypres" prevails in the ranks, and even the half-humorous remarks shouted from the trenches indicate a state of disgust. The weather and fearful state of some of the trenches are in part the cause of this, but the real reason is the supply of artillery and munitions.

The German is now obviously beginning to feel that the balance has changed and his inferiority is likely to be permanent. It is not well to lay over much stress on a few desertions or the confessions of deserters, or even on the absence of offensive movements.

But it remains that a wave of deep depression is over many Germans in the trenches of one wide and important district, and our men were never more cheerful, in spite of snow and slush and cold and rotting sandbags and frequent landings.

Muscular Rheumatism Subdued.

When one is a sufferer from muscular rheumatism he cannot do better than to have the region rubbed with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. There is no oil that so speedily shows effect in subduing pain. Let the rubbing be brisk and continue until ease is secured. There is more virtue in a bottle of it than can be fully estimated.

For signalling between aeroplanes there has been invented apparatus for blowing fine black dust from a reservoir by the exhaust from the motors in such a way as to form dots and dashes.

When a factory recently was built in Maryland the ventilation system pipes were placed inside the reinforced concrete supporting columns.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Oswald—My love for you is like the deep blue sea.

Charlesa—And I take it with the corresponding amount of salt.

Little Miss MAIDEN CANADA

Registered



COWAN'S Perfection COCOA

Brimful of sustenance —PURE.

First Recruit—What do you think of the Major, Bill?

Second Recruit—He's a changeable kind o' bloke. Last night I says to 'im: "Oo goes there?" An' he says: "Friend." An' today 'e ardy knows me.

The money spent on liquor in Canada would equip and maintain an army of one hundred thousand men. And yet, for a selfish indulgence that does no good to anybody, this sum is squandered at a time when Canada has the greatest struggle in her history on her hands.—Vancouver World.



WORRY Upsets the NERVES

Far more women than men suffer from nervous disorders. And little wonder, when you come to think of the thousand causes of worry and anxiety which come daily to the woman in the home.

Particularly to those who are nervously energetic the many demands of society, the numberless details of home life, and the exacting attention required by the children, sooner or later wear on the nervous system.

You begin to worry, and worry upsets the nerves. The more irritable the nerves become the more you worry. And thus is formed a vicious circle, and there is no end to your troubles. Since the nervous system holds in control all the functions of the body there soon arises a thousand little ills to make life a burden.

Nervous headaches, spells of indigestion, irritable temper and attacks of the blues tend to make you feel miserable. You cannot rest by day or sleep at nights, and what reserve force you have rapidly disappears.

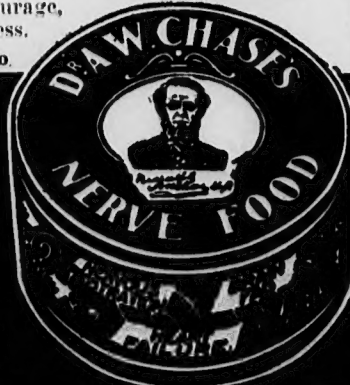
It may not be convenient for you to get away for a change and a rest, but there is within your reach Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and there never was found a nerve restorative which could be compared to it.

Use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food regularly and you will soon be able to take a cheerful view of life, enjoy your daily work and forget to worry. For with good health comes new energy and strength, new hope and courage, happiness and success.

Women everywhere are praising this great food cure, because it lifts them out of this terrible nervous, irritable condition, and by its reconstructive influence enables the bodily organs to properly perform their natural functions.

50c a box, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free, if you mention this page.

Tragedy of The Submarine

U-Boats Have Been Netted, Ramméd or Destroyed by Rapid-fire Guns

In the recent complete breakdown of the German submarine attack on merchant shipping, we witness another of those silent victories over the German navy, of which the present war has been so fruitful. The first and greatest of these, of course, was the complete immobilization of the German high sea fleet, whose 20 or more dreadnoughts and battle cruisers have been shut up helplessly in German North sea ports and in the Baltic from the very day that war was declared.

To what are we to attribute the sudden collapse of the German submarine raiding expeditions? The answer is to be found in the two fields of mechanics and psychology. We stated many months ago, when the submarines were at the height of their activities, that the experience of past naval wars justified the expectation that some effective means would be discovered for defeating the U-boat attack; and the event has proved that we were right. It is safe to say that no branch of the great naval and military operations of this war has been the subject of more thorough investigation by the scientist and the inventor than that of submarine warfare on its defensive side. Very fruitful has been the study of this problem and most efficient have been the means adopted.

Not until the history of the war comes to be written will be known which of the defensive measures have proved to be the most successful. Probably more submarines have been accounted for by nets than by any other means, although a large number have been sunk by destroyers and swift motor boats rushing in upon and ramming them or destroying them with their rapid-fire guns. We are informed that not a few boats have been lost when they came to the surface at night to recharge their batteries. The exhaust from the oil engines is very noisy and can be heard over a great distance and naturally the submarines choose the night time for battery charging. The destroyers and armed motor boats gather in the submarine-infested area after night has fallen and by careful listening detect the location of the submarines, creep upon them quietly and then make a final dash to get them with the gun or the ram before they can submerge.

The contemplation of a lingering death in a sunken submarine may well strike terror to the stoutest heart, and the British admiralty have made deadly use of the psychology of the situation by refraining from making any mention of the time or place of the destruction of the U-boats. When the disturbance of the floats at the top of a torpedo net showed that a submarine was entangled the U-boat was hauled to the surface, shot full of holes and allowed to sink without a word being published of the occurrence.

The psychological effect upon the personnel of the submarine service of this absolute silence as to the fate of the submarines after they have left Wilhelmshaven or the mouth of the Elbe must be simply appalling.

So long as the fate of the U-boats which were destroyed or captured in the earlier weeks of the war was made known, the horror of uncertainty was missing, but during the past few months over half a hundred boats have failed to return. They saluted as they steamed out from their naval base, and that was the last that was seen or heard of any one of them.

Von Hindenburg has said that the present contest is one of nerves. If so, it may well be a question whether this portentous silence which has followed the passage of the U-boats upon the high seas has not been a powerful factor in breaking down the German submarine warfare.—Scientific American.

Heavy Toll of the War

Estimated That Two Years of War Will Kill 20,000,000

"The total destruction of life during two years of war will reach 20,000,000 persons," declared Professor Louis C. Parkes, of the government health service, at the annual meeting of the Royal Institute of Sanitarians, recently held in London.

The speaker expressed the hope, however, that this loss of life might somehow prove a blessing in disguise, resulting eventually in a distinct improvement in European civilization.

"In the past ages," said Prof. Parkes, "evolution of higher types in animal and vegetable life has generally resulted from cataclysmic changes, and great destruction by plague, pestilence, and famine has led to an advance in civilization. So it is possible that this Armageddon may be of ultimate benefit to humanity."

Touching on the lowering birthrate in Great Britain, the speaker declared that every country in Europe has shown a decreasing birthrate during the past decade, with the exception of Bulgaria, Roumania and Ireland.

A young recruit asked to be excused from church parade on the ground that he was an agnostic. The sergeant-major assumed an expression of interest.

"You do not believe in the Ten Commandments, then?" he asked with ominous mildness.

"Certainly not, sir."

"Not even the one about keeping the Sabbath?"

"No, sir."

"Good. You are the very man I have been looking for to scrub out the canteen!"

Should Germany Win

A Stirring Recruiting Speech Delivered in Ireland

Speaking of the possibility of a German invasion of Ireland at a recruiting meeting, the Rev. W. P. Burke, C.C., said: "We are now, to my mind, confronted with the most serious crisis that has occurred for three hundred years—since Cromwell made preparations at Bristol for the invasion of Ireland. Don't think it is England's fight only. As sure as England goes down, we will go down, too. I will tell you a little story. I once got aboard a boat leaving Liverpool, and amongst the passengers were an old man and his wife. When they were hearing the mouth of the Mersey I overheard the woman make the remark—'Reuben, the ship will go down,' in an excited tone. 'Don't worry,' he replied. 'It ain't our ship.' Now, my friends, that is the situation today. If England goes down, and if spiked helmets come into sight in Ireland, do you think that Professor MacNeill and the Sinn Féin party can keep them out of Ireland? No. In this matter we are all in the same boat. Now, what are the facts? For fifty years this German cloud has hung over Europe. Fifty-one years ago Germany crushed Denmark; four years afterwards the Austrians went under the Germans; and six years later France was levelled in the dust by them; and then Germany settled down, and for forty years has been preparing for this war. It would only take the Germans fifteen hours to get here—why, we can almost hear the roar of their guns. Now, if Germany conquers Europe, then Britain will live for only five years longer, and Ireland will then be beaten. (A voice—"never") Well, we shall see. Many persons say that the victory of the Germans means a victory for the Catholic Church. Well, a few years ago, before the war commenced, a Catholic Congress was held at Liege, and was attended by deputies from all Europe. A large representation was present from Germany. Dr. Lieber, the vice-president of the great Centre Party in the German parliament, stated—'Many of you here in Belgium, fear Germany. You fear that, sooner or later, your country and its liberties will be swallowed up; but I tell you that we, the Catholics of Germany, will rend the empire if one hair of your head is touched.' This is the substance of his statement. Now, my friends, Belgium and its liberties are destroyed, and no word of protest from the Catholics of Germany. Lo you think that will spare you because you are Catholics? What has happened in Poland, that great Catholic country? Germany has set itself to crush it out of existence. They have uprooted some 25,000 Polish farmers and replaced them by Germans. To complete the destruction of Poland the Germans passed a law prohibiting one Pole purchasing land, so that in process of time the whole soil of Poland must pass into German hands. Now, during all this period the English government has been working to renege and root the Irish people in their own soil. The Congested Districts Board and the Estate Commissioners have been busily engaged; great ranches have been divided up, and no fewer than 4,000 evicted tenants have been restored. Tell me, as reasonable men, if the Germans are going to treat Ireland differently from Poland? Believe me, my friends, this is a war of conquest, and the Germans mean to exchange the arid wastes of the Baltic and the lands of Brandenburg for the rich pastures of Ireland. Every one of us should face these facts as common sense men, and not as dreamers or talkers. Let us all set ourselves to the work before us, and defeat Germany, and with it militarism. I am here today because I oppose conscription. Conscription leads to militarism. It means that the armies, from being the servant, become the master of the state. It means that we no longer shall be governed by the free will of the people, but by a military junta. I appeal to every young man of military age to join the colors. The Germans are now, I believe, in Fontenoy. Let us hope that it will be the work of the Irish to shove them back across that plain, and win for our country a victory far greater and more fruitful than our forefathers did in 1745.

True Irish Hero

Although his left eye was false, Francis Gallagher, of Strabane, managed to pass a military medical examination and to become a corporal in the 1st Irish Brigade. In the fighting at Gallipoli he lost his right eye, and is now totally blind. However, he is not despondent, as the following extract, from a letter he has written to a recruiting officer will show:

"I had a glorious time. We went into action with the Munster Fusiliers, and we took the Turkish trenches. But our fellows had to retire. I did not, but was later carried back with a bullet in the right eye. Now I am stone blind, I have a confession to make. I deceived you when you enlisted me; I had a glass eye, and now I have none. I have done my bit, and would not exchange with the best man at home."

Artificial Pearls

Large artificial pearls have been made by filling thin glass bulbs with a solution of fish scale nacre, and they are very clever imitations. An easy way to detect them is to note the spot where the bulb was sealed. Artificial pearls have now been made by another method. The glass bulb is coated on the inside with 10 per cent gelatin solution, allowed to dry only partially and then a small amount of sodium phosphate added and the coating dried very slowly. The iridescence is an optical phenomenon caused by minute wrinkles parallel, formed on the gelatin.

Escape of Two Russian Prisoners

Prisoners of War Reach British Lines After Thrilling Experience

A few days ago some soldiers of one of our trenches were startled by the sudden appearance of two young men who rose up amidst the barbed wire beyond the parapet. One of them waved a rag, and both of them shouted out a word which sounded like "Russki! Russki!" They were wearing Russian uniforms.

They were, in fact, Russian prisoners of war in the enemy's hands, and had made a daring escape to our lines. Mr. Philip Gibbs writes from British headquarters that their story is extraordinarily interesting.

One of the men is twenty-two years of age, and was in the 41st Siberian Regiment when he was captured on Feb. 11 at Prasnysz. The other, belonging to the Novoskolski Infantry Regiment, is only nineteen, and was taken prisoner on June 8 on the Bzura. They were both sent to a camp just inside the German frontier lines, about fifteen miles from Posen.

Last October about 2,000 men were sent from the camp into Belgium near the front, and were set to dig trenches.

Of course it is quite contrary to law and usage to employ prisoners in any warlike work against their own party.

Upon returning to the prisoners' camp in the evening the two young men decided to risk an escape. The sleeping hut was surrounded by barbed wire, and guarded by three sentries—German soldiers who had been invalided and made incapable for more active service—and the camp itself was patrolled.

With great luck, however, the two Russian lads crawled through the barbed wire without raising an alarm, evaded the sentries and struck across country towards the sound of the guns.

They travelled five or six miles that night, and lay all next day in a disused trench full of water. The next night they went three miles further. Here they reached some German trenches in a wood, and crossed over several lines until they reached the first line trench, where they had the nearest chance of being caught. Two men were standing at their loop holes, and two others had just been relieved and were going off.

The Russians crouched down, crept a little further off, and, climbing out of the front line trench, were immediately in difficulties with the barbed wire. Fortunately it was not very strong, and they succeeded in getting through it and crawling to the British trenches, when they gave their cry and leapt down to our men, with bullets flying about them.

It was a lucky end to a great adventure.

Holland's Hard Job

Has No Intention of Inviting Belgium's Fate Through Unneutral Attitude

Holland, however, is the neutral country that must walk the straight and narrow path, for the reason that her help on the side of Germany would be of the greatest importance, while, thrown on the other side it would probably mean the speedy ending of the war. She is the key to the whole military impasse. The temptation to take advantage of any slip on the part of her is great, and the canny Dutchman are behaving with the greatest circumspection. Holland has no illusions on the subject of the dangers that surround her, and she keeps more than 500,000 men under arms and ready for an instant service if she is threatened. She would be no unprepared Belgium, but a nation, small but determined and prepared with more than German thoroughness. The expense is tremendous. Her usual industries have been restricted or killed, and her commerce is vexed by the British, while her trade with Germany must be most carefully regulated in order not to call down the wrath of the allies. That some Hollanders have made fortunes by more or less irregular trading with Germany is true, but for the great mass of the people the war has been a terrible affliction. Among the many other expenses that it has entailed upon citizens and government is the support of Belgian refugees, thousands of whom still remain as non-paying guests. Many of these have found shelter in Dutch homes, while others are cared for by the government. Holland has proved herself a good neighbor to Belgium, but has no intention of inviting Belgium's fate through any unneutral attitude.—Martin Marshall, in Leslie's.

Will be Drier Than Alberta

Newfoundland is even stronger for prohibition than is Alberta, for 24,965 of its citizens have voted for the suppression of the liquor traffic to 5,438 against. The ratio is about 82 to 18, while in Alberta is about 60 to 40. Newfoundland has gone farther than Alberta, for it will prohibit the manufacture, the importation and the sale of intoxicating liquors, while in this province the government will take over the traffic and liquor will still be obtainable, although under well defined restrictions.—Calgary News-Telegram.

The longest name ever inflicted on an English child must surely be that of an unfortunate born at Derby in 1882, on whom her parents bestowed a name for every letter of the alphabet, Anna Bertha Cecilia, Diana Emily Fanny Gertrude Hypathia Inez Jane Kate Louisa Maude Nora and so on down to Zonobia!

The Starving Teutons

Germany is Served With Some of its Own Sauce

"The tables have been turned on the Germans by the British Fleet," writes Mr. Archibald Hurd, well-known as an authority on naval matters. "Throughout the winter of 1870-1—which was intensely cold—they besieged Paris, caring neither for women nor children though they starved; cats, dogs and rats became luxuries. With absolute ruthlessness they kept out all provisions.

"War was war," they claimed; they were 'cruel only to be kind—to shorten hostilities.' The results were agonizing to the whole world, but not to the Germans.

"With the passage of time nothing was regretted. Count Caprivi some years later, when thinking of the dependence of the United Kingdom on overseas supplies, remarked that 'the private introduction of provisions into Paris was prohibited during the siege, and in the same way a nation would be justified in preventing the import of food and raw produce.'

"That was Germany's policy towards us; hence her fleet, hence her large number of cruisers, hence her submarines.

"We are not happily in the picture—thanks to the British navy!"

"Neither the Germans nor their friends are going to be starved, however severe the weather, for they have resources on which to fall back. So let no sympathy be wasted!"

But the people who have left a trail of blood over Europe and over the seas are going to experience in the winter months, in a very minor degree, what Paris experienced in 1870-1, and what it was intended we should experience in a major degree for standing in the way of Germany's ambition."

Postage Lowered on Parcels

Canada Foregoes Charges on Those Sent Canadians on the Continent

The post office department has foregone its share of the postage on parcels to soldiers in France, thus effecting a material saving in the cost of forwarding such matter to the front.

The following official announcement has been issued:

"The Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, postmaster-general of Canada, has been successful, as a result of negotiations entered into with the imperial postal authorities, in effecting an arrangement whereby parcels from Canada for Canadian soldiers in France and Flanders will be carried at the same rate of postage as applies to parcels from the United Kingdom for the expeditionary forces on the continent. That is:

"For parcels weighing up to three pounds, 24 cents; for parcels weighing over three pounds and not more than seven pounds, 32 cents; for parcels weighing over seven pounds and not more than eleven pounds, 38 cents.

"This means a material reduction on the cost of parcels, and it is hoped it will be a source of satisfaction to the Canadian public. This reduction has been brought about by Canada foregoing all postal charges for the conveyance of these parcels in Canada and on the Atlantic."

Canada Lost Many Settlers

False Reports Kept United States Farmers From Emigrating

Reports of conscription, war taxes and internment, have kept 8,000 American farmers from emigrating to Western Canada, according to the annual report of the immigration branch.

Inspector of United States agencies W. J. White, states that immigration officials during the past year have had to contend with "false reports" circulated by those who were embittered against Canada on account of its participation in a war alleged against their kinsmen. We had to meet the most litigious statements circulated by land holders interested in keeping away from Canada those who might otherwise purchase from them. Mr. White said. The war conditions and the fear general through press reports that conscription was inevitable, that a heavy war tax was levied on all land in Canada, had a bad effect. Before war was ever declared several large colonies of Americans of German and Austrian extraction had selected their locations, had given up their farms in the United States, made arrangements for the sale of their effects and were all ready to move. The report of conscription placed a sudden check on this movement. A fair estimate of the number thus affected might be placed at eight thousand, all good farmers.

Speyer and Cassel Hold Positions

The attempt to deprive Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel of membership in the privy council on account of their German birth, has been defeated.

The Lord Chief Justice, Baron Reading, held that Sir Edgar and Sir Ernest, as naturalized British subjects, had all the rights and privileges of British-born subjects, and therefore were entitled to membership in the privy council.

Eight members of the crew of a Zeppelin airship which raided London, Oct. 18, were found frozen to death on their return to Germany, according to the Daily Express, which, although it is unable to vouch for the truth of the story, says it has been openly discussed in Germany, where it caused a profound impression and possibly acted as a deterrent to further raids.

Abyssinia's Emperor Offers Aid to Allies

Would Give 200,000 Soldiers as Entente's Necessities Demanded

Jeassu, the young emperor of Abyssinia, is so favorably disposed towards the entente allies that he not only resisted efforts of German agents to induce him to abrogate treaties with Great Britain, Italy and France last year but offered 200,000 soldiers to be used by the allies as their military necessities demanded, according to Pierre Alype, a member of the Colonial Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies.

M. Alype made this assertion in connection with the resolution now before the foreign affairs and colonial committees of the chamber, offered by Gratien Candace, a colored deputy from Guadeloupe, that the French government, in accordance with the allies of France, seek immediately the means of securing the co-operation of Abyssinian troops under a guarantee of the independence of that country. With regard to this proposition it is recalled that the late King Menelik concluded a treaty of alliance with France in 1907.

M. Alype points out that the French railroad connecting the French port of Jubbil with Addis Ababa in Abyssinia would make possible the rapid transportation of troops to the coast, where within four days they could reach Suez or in five days Bassora in Mesopotamia. The Abyssinian troops, he also noted, are already well armed, having from 800,000 to 1,000,000 modern rifles, all manufactured since 1911, partly in Germany, but for the most part in Belgium. The co-operation of the Japanese fleet is suggested for the transportation of Abyssinian troops to Egypt or Mesopotamia.

Optimism at the Front

The Life of a Gun is Longer Than Generally Believed

A Canadian who contributes letters to the Edinburgh Scotsman, and who always writes from the business front with fine equanimity, says:

The artillery have been quite active during this last week. "Fritz" started the trouble himself, and every afternoon for four days now he has got all he has been asking for, and his reply is getting more feeble all the time. If this is the way it will be nearly all the winter, I don't think it will be such a tough proposition next spring after all.

Our weekly allowance of ammunition keeps on increasing, and even if we don't just hit our targets every time, some particular individual is getting some benefit that will make for success in the long run. In our particular line, new officers are getting the benefit of learning how to observe and correct artillery fire under almost every conceivable condition of atmosphere, and that is probably the most essential thing in good gunnery. The guns themselves are coming in for their share of work, and at last one old theory is exploded. I refer to what experts call the life of a gun. This is especially so in guns of the lighter calibres. In a good many cases they will have outlived the "proverbial cat" before the war is finished, if they have not done so already. Of course, I have no means of telling how Bertha Krupp compares with this record, but it helps to show that British makers are right on the job yet.

One of these fine mornings you will wake up to find that we have a fighting machine that Germany could not equal if she tried. It is queer how the optimistic feeling is gradually growing on us, and somehow the Balkan situation does not seem to worry us, as we have got the notion that it is going to be properly handled.

Vienna May be Dark

Reports reaching Switzerland from Austria say that the supply of coal in Vienna is so small that the question of lighting the city has become acute. The Burgo-master has appealed to the government to provide coal for the municipal gas works, so that the capital may not be left in darkness. The cities of Laibach and Styria, it is reported, already are without gas on account of the lack of coal.

Turned Guns on Their Own Airmen

That German troops turned their own guns on a disabled Teuton airship and killed the man in it, in order to destroy the camera and other information which was falling towards Canadian lines, is told by a staff non-commissioned officer of the 2nd Canadian contingent in a letter to his parents. The aircraft had been beaten by British aircraft several thousand feet above the earth.

A "cub" reporter was sent out by the city editor to get up a story on the marriage of a young society girl and a man well known in the city. The "cub" was gone about an hour and then returned and went aimlessly over to his desk, by which he sat down. Shortly afterward the city editor noticed his presence and his evident idleness.

"Here, kid!" shouted the superior, "why aren't you at work on that wedding?"

"Nothin' doin'," replied the boy. "Nothin' doing? What do you mean? Didn't the wedding take place?"

"Nope; the bridegroom never showed up, so there ain't nothing to write."

Bangs-Jones says his wife is a flagrant violator of the constitution. Bangs—How so?

Bangs—He says she is continually depriving him of the right of free speech and the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.

New Light On Arctic Discovery

Old Records Found by Stefansson, the Canadian Explorer

New light is shed on the quest in the frozen north for the ill-fated expedition of Sir John Franklin, by the finding by the explorer, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, of a cairn on Prince Patrick Island containing records left in 1853 by a searching party led by Sir Francis Leopold McClintock.

The announcement in a news despatch that the records had been received by the Naval Service department at Ottawa has roused much interest in scientific circles. When the material is carefully examined, it is believed it will give fresh impressions of that search even after sixty-two years. The records themselves, although some of them are almost illegible, constitute valuable historical relics. Their possession by the Canadian government, under the auspices of which Mr. Stefansson is seeking new land for the British crown, may result in important contributions to the history of the explorations near to the frozen pole.

Without elaborate equipment and living on the country, Stefansson is following the track where for scores of years men have frozen and starved in their search for the secrets of the North.

The name of Sir John Franklin comes to all with the suggestion that makes for courage and resourcefulness under the hardest conditions. He first began his Arctic explorations in 1818, when the question of finding the northwest passage, that dream of the ages, was again agitating the English people. Lieutenant Franklin, as he was then, made explorations of the Coppermine river and traversed much of the territory which is now as familiar to Mr. Stefansson as though it were his dooryard.

Sir John Franklin in 1845 set out in a search of the northwest passage. He was in command of two vessels, the "Terror" and the "Erebus," which were provisioned for three years. The popularity of Sir John and his high attainments as a scientist and navigator brought many volunteers to his side. His vessels, with 129 officers and men, who had been picked for intelligence and endurance, arrived at Disco in May, 1845, and were last seen in July of that year at Lancaster Sound, proceeding into its continuation, Barrow Straits.

Although no special anxiety was felt by the British government, it was thought expedient in 1847 to send a relief expedition under Captain Ross. The following year it started for the Arctic. Lieutenant McClintock, who had done distinguished service both in the navy and in exploration, and had command of one of the land exploring parties. He returned to England and again went on the search in 1850 and again in 1854. While he was in charge of one of the parties in 1853 he must have left the record which Mr. Stefansson found. The documents refer to the searchers all being in good health. The cairn was found not far from Cape McClintock on Prince Patrick Island. The officer then had intended to travel westward in search of new land. Had he travelled to the north as Mr. Stefansson had done he would have found it, which two-thirds of a century later was discovered by Mr. Stefansson. The cairn is five hundred miles from the Etah, Greenland, winter headquarters of the MacMillan party, now reported safe, and nine hundred miles from the North Pole.

The search for the Franklin expedition, carried on through so many years, although it brought it no success, has resulted in adding much to the knowledge of the Arctic regions and was responsible for the exploration of nearly 2,000 miles of tortuous coast.

Both English and American expeditions engaged in the search for Sir John Franklin, but it remained for McClintock to attain the final and the convincing result.

On the return of the first relief expedition without success the devotion of a woman, Lady Franklin, brought a new inspiration into a quest which then seemed so forlorn a hope.

On the first expedition there had been found on Beechy Island, off the coast of North Devon Island, three graves of members of the Franklin party, for it was there it had spent its first winter. Traces of the Franklin expedition were again obtained in 1854 at King William Island, where it was reported to the relief party that forty men had been seen dragging a boat ashore on its coasts.

Lady Franklin in 1857 equipped the steam yacht the Fox, largely from her own resources, and sent the craft, under Captain McClintock, to the succor of her husband, whom she believed to be still alive.

The success of Captain McClintock in ascertaining the fate of the party was due to the fact that his previous explorations had enabled him to eliminate Prince Patrick Island, where the cairn was found by Stefansson. This is several hundred miles from King Williams Island, where many valuable clues were obtained in the remains of a camp.

Here two skeletons were found in a boat, and in a cairn at Point Victory was found a melancholy record telling of the death of Franklin. It was signed by Lieutenant Graham Gore, and bore date of May 28, 1847. It was commonly believed that the main party, in its efforts to get to the neighborhood of Backs Fish River, succumbed to the cold and famine in that region.

The investigations of Captain McClintock established not only the fate of Sir John Franklin, but proved that Franklin and his brave men had forged the last link in the discovery of the northwest passage with their lives.

Far-Famed Colony Farm

Reputation Made by Purebred Holsteins and Clydesdales

One big British Columbia farm, the ownership of which, as well as its unique management and labor conditions, places it in a class by itself, is the Colony Farm at Essondale, near New Westminster, owned by the provincial government, and operated as part of the hospital for the mentally defective. Most of the work is done by asylum patients, and the superintendent of the hospital, Dr. J. T. McKay, is also superintendent of the farm, although under him are expert agriculturists who have charge of different departments. For the class of patients the hospital treats, outdoor work on the farm is considered excellent, and so the magnitude of the farm operations at Essondale, commenced a little over four years ago, has constantly and rapidly increased. There are now cultivated 300 acres of flat land and 200 acres of highland. In addition to this 400 acres, already slashed, is on the road to cultivation.

With plenty of funds available, the hospital management, then in the hands of Dr. C. E. Doherty, now on active service at the front, could do things on a large scale right from the first. The average farmer progresses slowly when he goes in for pure bred stock, and starts to develop a strong herd. Colony Farm was able to buy some of the best individuals of the Holstein-Friesian breed on either side of the international boundary. Dr. Doherty had a penchant, too, for pure bred Clydesdales. Fine mares and stallions were bought. Soon there was a tremendous interest in Colony Farm, and among the farmers of the Fraser valley, in farm operations at the mental hospital. The labor used was found to be far from inefficient. A modern system of accounting was introduced, and accurate records were kept of all farm costs.

As indicating the quality of the dairy stock, it may be mentioned that at one time this fall in the large cow barn, there were 75 pure bred cows, 45 of which were milking, and 10 of which had milk records of 100 pounds or over.

Everything is always neat and shipshape around the farm, and the array of well painted, bright farm buildings on the flats presents a pretty picture. Good silos always add to the attractiveness of a set of farm buildings, and there are two at Colony Farm, each of 145 ton capacity. This summer, largely by asylum labor, a fine new barn containing eight box stalls, was built. The stalls, which have room for five animals each, are constructed of hollow inch pipe, silvered. The feeding troughs are of concrete. Each stall is connected by a door, left open during the day, with a grazing field outside, so that the animals can come in and go out as they like. The first housed in this barn were young bulls. The dimensions of this new barn are 160x32 feet.

To the milkhouse, which is located a safe distance from the dairy barn, the milk is conveyed by an overhead carrier. It is heated to 160 degrees, then cooled to 45 degrees. Bottles, cans, etc., are sterilized carefully in another room.

Hardly a thing in the management of this big farm but is done in the most approved manner, and every visitor to British Columbia who can possibly spare the time should visit it.—J.T.B., in Montreal Family Herald.

\$7,000 In Prizes

Great Live Stock Exhibit to be Made at Regina Winter Fair

An exceptionally attractive prize list has just been published for the Saskatchewan Winter Fair to be held in Regina, Sask., March 14th to 17th, 1916. \$7,000 is offered in over 500 prizes for exhibits in the various departments of the fair. This large amount of prize money is divided as follows:

Heavy and Light Horses..... \$3,450
Beef Cattle 2,075
Sheep 775
Swine 700

It is expected the prize list will attract one of the greatest live stock exhibits ever made in Saskatchewan especially in view of the fact that there is every prospect of a keen demand for all class of live stock next spring. Breeders who have surplus stock for sale will want to take advantage of the opportunity afforded to them by the fair of getting in touch with a large number of buyers.

The Winter Fair building at Regina has one of the finest show rings in Canada, and this, together with the comfortable stables, makes the showing of live stock a pleasure to all exhibitors. Railways have announced that exhibits shipped to the fair by freight will be returned free of charge. The unloading platform at the railway siding immediately adjoins the exhibition stables.

France fuses, liquefies and transmutes her wealth more quickly than any other country because she is a country of investors. More people in France are regular investors than anywhere else, because the business of saving is universal there. French people live within their income and pile up their savings. They know not only how to make their thrift earn compound interest. They are the possessors of vast amounts of the best securities in the world, the most easily convertible; and their reputation for thrift and financial soundness gives them a hold on the business world's confidence. The limits of French patriotism are fairly matched by the possibilities of French paying power, and in each case France leads the world.—New York Press.

Importance of Aden

A British Possession Against Which the Turks Are Said to be Advancing

Aden, on which the Turks are said to be advancing, is a peninsula and town belonging to Britain, on the southwest coast of Arabia, 105 miles east of the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, the entrance to the Red Sea. The peninsula is a mass of volcanic rocks, 5 miles long from east to west and rising to 1,776 feet. It is joined to the mainland by a narrow, level and sandy isthmus. The town is on the eastern shore of the peninsula, stands in the crater of an extinct volcano, and is surrounded by an indescribably barren, cinder-like rocks. The main crater is known as the "Devil's Punch Bowl." Frequently the heat is intense; but the very dry, hot climate, though depressing, is unusually healthy for the tropics. The Romans occupied it in the 1st century A.D. Till the discovery of the Cape route to India (1498) it was the chief mart of Asiatic produce for the western nations; but in 1838 it had sunk to be a village of 600 inhabitants. The increasing importance of the Red Sea route gave Aden great value as a station for England to hold, and in 1839, after a few hours' contest, Aden fell into the British hands. It is of high importance both from a mercantile and naval point of view, especially as a great coaling station. It has a garrison and strong fortifications. The population and resources of Aden have rapidly increased since 1839, and the opening of the Suez canal in 1869 gave it a great impetus. The annual value of its imports sometimes exceeds \$10,000,000, while that of its exports (coffee, gums, spices) amounts to \$7,500,000. Aden is a telegraphic station on the cable between Suez and Bombay, and on the line from Zanzibar and the Cape. To provide for its growing population, a considerable territory on the mainland has been acquired and added to the peninsula, the total area (including the island of Perim) being 75 square miles.

Five Miles for a Bath

British Soldiers Keen on Their Morning Plunge

A picture of Belgian soldiers bathing has brought us a description of the ablutions of British soldiers in Belgium. The soldier writes to his father:

A tiny cottage some 300 yards from our camp supplies us with water. We go there to wash in the mornings, and never fail to enter the place and have a "cave" as a warmer before indulging in a wash with ice cold artesian well water. This same cottage supplies chips for supper at night, and also acts as laundry to us. We went for a bath this morning—a most amusing experience. The place was some five miles away, and five cars soon shipped us there. Arrived, we find a large school room, with long lines of tubs on the floor. About 500 "Jocks" (the army name for all Scottish troops) are likewise having baths, and so we settle down for a wait. They of the kilts finish at last, and we make a rush. You see the first to get undressed and ready for it fares the best. Each tub is supplied with lukewarm water to a depth of 6 in., and each tub generally accommodates three of us. The water, by the way, smells remarkably like sheep dip (and is nearly the color, too). This is accounted for, we are informed, by the admixtures of somebody's patent anti-vermin fluid. The dressing and the return are too simple to recount.

After you have learned that the earth is spinning through space like a great top and that we are all living on the outside of this top, you probably wondered where we would all go if we fell off. The earth itself has enough power of attraction to keep everything on its surface from falling off.

Now, just imagine that this power of attraction stopped altogether. If that happened and you were indoors your head would hit the ceiling. If you were out of doors, you would go straight up into the sky for a long time and gradually you would begin to move slower and slower, for the resistance of the air would retard you. At last you would come to a stop and there you would stay. And very cold you would find it.

If the air did not resist with the least little jump you would be sailing off into space. That is the only way you could fall off the earth, when the earth's attraction stopped and when the air did not resist.

The Journal of Paris cites a surgical miracle. Dr. Guepin expounded before the Science Academy the case of a soldier of twenty-two years of age, who had to undergo a partial amputation of the brain.

The wounded man has so far recovered that he will now be discharged. The doctor verified the fact that the rapid removal of a part of the cerebral matter has been productive of no appreciable trouble. The operation depends for its success on speed and boldness.

Points About Siam

The kingdom of Siam covers an area of about 200,000 square miles and the last census gave a total population of 8,149,487. The highest temperature of about 106 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade at Bangkok is usually reached in April and May, and the lowest of about 52 degrees in December or January, the two latter months being the most suitable for tourists and commercial travellers to visit Northern Siam. The spoken and written language is Siamese, but for commercial purposes the English language is in general use.

Eggs in Demand

Canada's Chance for a Great Export Business in Eggs

For the first time in a number of years eggs have taken a prominent place in Canada's export trade. This is largely due to the unprecedented demand for eggs on the part of the British market and the fact that British dealers have shown a marked preference for Canadian eggs over United States eggs and a willingness to pay a distinctly higher price for them.

So great in fact has been the demand that Canadian dealers have shipped practically all of the available Canadian storage product to the old country. As a result there is not in Canada at the present time, sufficient eggs in storage to supply home consumption until fresh receipts in appreciable quantities begin to come in.

Quantities of eggs from the United States, however, are being imported into Canada, some in bond for export, but the larger part to take the place of the Canadian product exported. On account of the keen demand for Canadian eggs above mentioned, United States eggs can be laid down in Canada at the present time, duty paid, at several cents per dozen less than the price at which Canadian eggs are selling for, for export and they should be procurable by the consumers accordingly.

On the other hand, the Canadian market at the present time is very firm for Canadian "Specials" (new laid) the production of which is not enough in most instances to supply the demand at local country markets. This means that high prices will have to be paid in consuming centres in order to draw a portion of these supplies from local points. Producers may, therefore, definitely expect reasonably high prices during the period of low production for fresh gathered eggs that will grade "Specials."

The question has been raised as to whether the phenomenal demand on the part of the British market for Canadian eggs will continue. This depends entirely upon the quality of Canadian eggs exported. Canada has tremendous possibilities as an egg producing country. The poultry industry is at present but a mere fraction of what it might be. It remains, therefore, for those most interested in the development of this trade to make the best possible use of their present opportunities, and by careful supervision of the quality of Canadian eggs going forward to pave the way for an extensive and profitable export trade in the future.

Army Bath-Trains

Each Car Accommodates 48 Soldiers at One Time

A railway train which can not only accommodate 3,000 soldiers with a daily bath, but also provides for the serving of refreshments, forms part of the equipment of the Russian army. The bath is a great institution in Russia, and even the smallest cottage has its little bania, or steam bath house, where the people get their steam bath. It is this national custom, which has led, during the present war, to the construction of several movable banias, or bath trains, for the Russian army.

Each train consists of a locomotive and a score of cars, paneled with felt, cork and wood, to keep them warm, and joined with warm vestibule belows, which make it possible for the soldiers to pass from the undressing car to the bathroom and then to the dressing car. The bathrooms are provided with hot water from the locomotive boiler, and in the train there are two tank cars holding water sufficient for 24 hours' work.

Each car can accommodate 48 soldiers, who, after having their hair cut, pass to the washing car, where they can bathe to their hearts' content. In the meantime their clothes and linen have been taken charge of by an attendant, who passes them to the special disinfectant compartment, and the soldier, reaching the dressing car, finds on his numbered seat a bag with a set of clean linen, and his clothes cleaned, mended and disinfected. And when he is dressed he can pass to the next car, where he can get tea, sugar, tobacco, etc.

These bath trains cost between \$6,000 and \$8,000, and they have proved so useful that others are being constructed as rapidly as possible.—Tit-Bits.

Volcanoes and Climate

The effects of volcanic dust upon climate have formed the subject of numerous publications during the last few years. The subject has now been taken anew by Dr. H. Arctowski, well known for his researches on so-called "pleistocene" variations of temperature and other atmospheric conditions. He finds that the dust veil produced by the Khatatua eruption affected atmospheric temperatures very greatly, while the violent eruptions of 1902, as well as the Katmai eruptions in 1912, influenced the yearly mean temperatures but very slightly, or not at all. The pleistocene variations of temperature have nothing in common with the presence or absence of volcanic dust, but an influence of the sunspot variation upon the changes of atmospheric temperature is undeniable.

A few months ago and nobody in Canada thought any big undertaking could be accomplished here without going to Great Britain for the money with which to finance it. Now the situation is reversed and we are helping Great Britain to finance her biggest undertaking. The war, among other things, has enabled Canada to find herself.—Winnipeg Telegram.

Generous Response Of the Farmers

Minister of Agriculture Extends Thanks on Behalf of Government

Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, in the December issue of the Canada Gazette, formally extends to the farmers of Canada the thanks of the government for the manner in which they have responded to the appeal made a year ago for increased production.

"In the agricultural Gazette of September, 1914, a message was addressed to the farmers of Canada. It called their attention to the war conditions in Europe as they affected agriculture and the consequent urgent necessity for a great increase in productions in Canada, happily far removed from the fearful horrors of war and for her to use her best efforts to strengthen the empire in its struggle against the tyranny of military despotism. To the call for men and more men, Canada has nobly responded and every day sees fresh battalions on their willing way to the empire battlefield.

"To the unceasing and untiring work of the women of Canada, we all pay a heartfelt tribute and the patriotic activities of our peoples in the cities and towns have made life a finer thing than it was before. But those concerned with the production of that which is the life blood of armies in the field have been no whit behind. The farmers of Canada, realizing as never before the important part that the production of foodstuffs plays in such a gigantic struggle perhaps looked upon their calling and responsibilities with deeper respect and broader view, and made strong efforts to give their assistance by increasing production along all possible lines.

"To what extent small or great the appeal made last year was responsible for this, I cannot tell, but in any case, I gladly here express my own and the government's deep appreciation of the fine response made.

"The results have surpassed expectations. Canada from her abundance can supply the empire's needs, and this must be a comfortable thought for those upon whom the heavy burden of directing the empire's needs, has been laid. Gain or no gain, the course before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was last year, they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that may be made, and I believe this to be especially true in regard to livestock, the world's supply of which must be particularly affected in this vast struggle. Stress and strain may yet be in store for us all before this tragic conflict is over, but not one of us doubts the issue and Canadians will do their duty in the highest sense of the word."

More German Intrigue

Plot to Draw Canada Into War With the United States

Word has reached members of the American Legion in Toronto that German agents in New York have already started a movement for a second great world war to succeed a patched up peace in Europe.

They aim to secure control of the United States land forces by having them divided into ten armies under officers from Germany. When it suits Germany hostilities are to be incited between the United States and Japan so that Great Britain may be drawn in. This is with a view of England being struck at on behalf of Germany, through Canada, by American troops, under German generals.

The plot is being started by a movement to foment anti-British and anti-Canadian sentiment on the pretext that Great Britain and Japan are in a conspiracy to pick a quarrel with the United States and make a sudden attack on her.

The plot to put the prospective United States army under the control of German officers is disclosed in a copy of an appeal to pro-Germans in the United States just sent out by G. S. Viereck, of 1123 Broadway, New York, in which he says:

"Canada has been stirred from the depth of her peacefulness. Now that her armies have fought side by side with the English, now that the spirit of militarism and the spirit of conquest have entered her heart as a nation, together with her undisguised contempt for the United States, we must be prepared to meet her in battle if Great Britain and her ally in Tokio give the signal."

Walking Keeps Body Healthy

There is no better exercise than walking, for it brings into play all the muscles of the body. Walking is also a great agent for keeping down weight, for maintaining health, and preserving the elasticity of the muscles, which means youth. The home woman has the best sort of a gymnasium right at hand—the work of house-keeping means many steps and the exercise of numberless portions of the body.

To allow one's body to "rust out" is one of the most pathetic of fates. Unused muscles become dormant and old age settles down before it has a right to such a privilege. Perfect circulation is perfect health. This is a medical fact that has been demonstrated, and walking is one of the very best methods of keeping up a good circulation. Physicians always recommend walking as a healthful exercise.

Customer—Look here, waiter, eighty cents is an outrageous price for a portion of asparagus.

Waiter—Yes, sir, but you see, sir, we're putting on a very expensive cabaret show, and—

Customer—I know all about the cabaret show, I paid for that with the soup.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

CHAPTER LIII

"As Proof of Holy Writ"

Tchigorsky hung over the papers before him as if inspired. There was not much, apparently, in the book with the metal clasps, but that little seemed to be fascinating to a degree. The Russian turned it over till he came to the end.

"You appear to be satisfied," Geoffrey said.

"Satisfied is a poor word to express my feelings," Tchigorsky replied. He stretched himself; he drew a deep breath like one who has been under water.

"I have practically everything here in this diary," he said. "It is written in a language you would fail to understand, but it is all like print to me. Everything is traced down from the first of the family catastrophes to the last attempt by means of the bees. There are letters from Lassa containing instructions for the preparation of certain drugs and poisons; in fact, here is everything."

"So that we are rid of our foes at last?"

"Not quite. The princess is cunning. We shall have to extract a confession from her; we shall have to get her and her two slaves together. It is all a matter of hours, but we shall have to be circumspect. If the woman finds she is baffled she may be capable of a bitter revenge to finish with."

"What are you going to do?" Geoffrey asked.

"We are going back to the castle the same way we came," Tchigorsky explained. "We are going to show your uncle Ralph our find. For the present it is not expedient that Sergius Tchigorsky should come to life again."

The box was locked once more and replaced, and then the two burglars crept from the house. They had not disturbed anybody, for the supper windows of the farmhouse were all in darkness.

A brisk walk brought them to the castle. Upstairs a dim light was still burning in Ralph Ravenspur's window. The light flared up at the signal, and a few minutes later the two were seated round the lamp, while the window was darkened again.

Ralph sat stolidly smoking as if he had not moved for hours. He evinced not the slightest curiosity as to the success of his companions. Tchigorsky smote him in the back with unwelcome hilarity.

"So you have been successful?" he croaked.

"Oh, you have guessed that!" Tchigorsky cried.

"It was a mere matter of time," Ralph replied. "It was bound to come. I knew that from the first day I got here."

"All very well," Tchigorsky muttered, "but it was only a matter of time till the Ravenspurs were wiped out root and branch."

"You knew the day you got here?" Geoffrey exclaimed.

Ralph turned his inscrutable face to the speaker.

"I did, lad," he said. "I came home to ascertain how the thing was worked. Before I slept the first night under the old roof I knew the truth. And I came in time—guided by the hand of Providence—to save the first of a fresh series of tragedies."

"You wonder why I did not speak; you have asked me before why I did not proclaim my knowledge. And I replied that the whole world would have laughed at me; you would have been the first to deride me, and the assassin would have been warned. I kept my counsel; I worked on like a mole in the dark; and when I had something to go on, Tchigorsky came. Before you are many hours older the miscreants will stand confessed."

Tchigorsky nodded approval. He was deftly rolling a cigarette between his long fingers.

"Ralph is right," he said. "We have only to fire the mine now. By the way, Ralph, you were clever to get that key."

"Easy enough," Ralph croaked. "I knew the woman would be uneasy about her papers, so I gave her a touch of the coriander on her lips and brought her to her senses. A certain messenger who shall be nameless was

sent with the key. The messenger was detained, is still detained according to arrangements, and her pocket was picked. Elphick dropped back and gave me the key, which I passed on to you."

Geoffrey followed in some bewilderment. The messenger business was all strange to him.

"Did you know that diary existed?" he asked.

"Of course I did," Ralph growled. "In a measure, I might say that I had seen it. Many a time at night have I lain in a flower bed under that woman's window and heard her reading from the diary or writing in it. That is why I asked no questions when you came in. I knew you had been successful. And now, Princess Zara, it is my turn."

Ralph's voice dropped to a whisper, an intense, burning whisper of hate and vengeance. He rose and paced the room like a caged bird.

"What will be her fate?" asked Geoffrey.

"Burn her, slay her, hang her," Ralph cried. "No death is too painful, too loathsome for a creature like that. I could forgive her fanatical cruelty; I could forgive the way she fought for creed. But when it comes to those allied by ties—"

The speaker paused and sat down.

"Who talks too fast says too much," he remarked sententiously.

"What is the next move?" Geoffrey asked.

"Bed, I should say," Tchigorsky suggested drily. "As far as one can judge we are likely to have a busy day before us tomorrow. And don't you be surprised at anything you see or hear. It will be all in the day's work, as you English say. I am going to lie up in hiding here, but I shall turn up when the time comes. Good-night."

It was late when Geoffrey rose the following day, and the family had long had breakfast when he came downstairs. Most of the family were still in the breakfast room or on the terrace in the sunshine.

"How is the visitor?" he asked.

"Mrs. May seems very queer," Mrs. Gordon explained. "She complains of a sort of paralysis in her lower limbs. At the same time she refuses to see a doctor, saying that she has had something of the kind before."

"Does she account for her presence here?" said Geoffrey.

"Oh, yes. Of course she had heard you were missing and been informed that everybody from the castle was in the beach. It was getting dark when she saw two strange suspicious-looking men coming this way. She felt sure that they had designs on the house and followed them. She tried to get somebody to assist her, but could not see a soul anywhere. Then she put on that queer dress and came on here."

The two men entered the castle and she swept after them. They discovered her and one of them gave her a blow on the head that stunned her. When she came to her senses again she was lying in bed. Wasn't it plucky of her?"

"Very," Geoffrey said drily. "but where is Marion?"

"Marion, like yourself, seems to be lazily inclined today. It is so very unlike her; indeed, I fear the poor child is anything but well. Those quiet people always feel the most, and poor Marion was greatly upset yesterday."

Vera came in at the same moment. She had a merry word or two for Geoffrey as to his late appearance. She had not seen Marion as yet. "Run up to her room, there is a dear girl," said Geoffrey. "This sort of thing is not like Marion; I fear something has happened to her."

"I wish you would," Ravenspur observed.

Vera disappeared only to come back presently with the information that Marion's room was empty, and that her bed had not been occupied. She held a little envelope in her hand.

"I can only find this," she said.

Ravenspur snatched the letter, and tore it open.

"Extraordinary," he exclaimed. "Marion says she has found a clue to the troubles and is following it up at once. If she does not come back till late we are not to worry about her. Strange. But I have every confidence in the girl."

"May she not come to harm?" Vera said fervently.

"Oh, I hope not," Mrs. Gordon cried. "But will this mystery and misery never end?"

CHAPTER LIII
A Little Light

Mrs. May, Princess Zara, the brilliant mystery who wielded so great an influence over the destiny of the house of Ravenspur, lay on her bed smiling faintly in the face of Mrs. Gordon Ravenspur, who stood regarding her with friendly solicitude. Mrs. Gordon had no suspicions whatever; she would have trusted any one. All

the lessons of all the years had taught her no prudence in that direction. A kind word or an appeal for assistance always disarmed Mrs. Gordon.

"I hope you are comfortable?" she asked.

Mrs. May smiled faintly. She appeared a trifle embarrassed. She was acting her part beautifully as usual. Her audacity and assurance had carried her through great difficulties and she had confidence in the future.

"In my body, perfectly," she said. "But I am so uneasy in my mind."

"And you will not have a doctor?"

"Not for worlds. There is nothing the matter with me. I have suffered like this before. I have a weak heart you know, and excitement troubles me thus. But I don't want a doctor."

(To be Continued)

The Farm Home

Things That Help to Make Up the Sum Total of a Real Farm Home

There are very few words in the English language as dear as the words home—mother, home, and heaven. Not enough farmers pay as much attention to making the farm a real home, as they ought. Not only the "house," but the whole farm should be looked upon as "home," and plans should be so laid as to bring the various fields constituting the homestead under such management as to not only make them profitable in a financial point of view, but pleasing and attractive to look upon. If in cultivated crops take such good care of them as to draw one's attention as they pass, and if in grass, have the surface smooth and lawn like after being mown. Let the fence corners be neatly mown, with no hedgerows left along them; plant some trees, shrubbery and flowers about the buildings, and allow no broken down waggon, or old implements standing about. Keep the farm live stock in that condition that you will not feel ashamed to own it, but on the contrary, be a little proud that it belongs to you, when you exhibit it to your friends. All of these things help to make up the sum total of a real farm home. The orchard and garden also come in as great aids towards making the farm house the most desirable place on earth, for when we write about the home, it is hardly possible to think of any other but the farm house, because it is nearer to nature and the things that make life so charming in the country. Year by year add something to make the home more dear.—E. H. Dow, in the Weekly Sun.

TO CHANGE YOUR SKIN!

How to Develop the Highest Degrees of Vital, Nervous and Muscular Vigor.

Snakes throw off their outer skin once a year. Human beings change their skin perhaps nine times in a year; that is, they have a new skin about once in six weeks.

The value of a clean skin in maintaining health is not properly understood by the majority of people. Cleanliness is a part of health. You cannot be healthy unless you are clean, not only externally, but also internally.

The blood should also be assisted occasionally, like the skin, in throwing off poisons so that the system may not get clogged and leave a weak spot for disease germs to enter the system. When the blood is clogged we suffer from what is commonly called a cold.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood and entirely eradicates the poisons that breed and feed disease. It thus cures scrofula, eczema, boils, pimples and other eruptions that mar and scar the skin. Pure blood is essential to good health. The weak, run-down, debilitated condition which so many people experience is commonly the effect of impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery not only cleanses the blood of impurities, but it increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and it enriches the body with an abundant supply of pure, rich blood.

Take it as directed and it will search out impure and poisonous matter in the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys and drive it from the system through the natural channels.

It will penetrate into the joints and muscles, and dissolve the poisonous accumulations. Bad blood is driven out. It will furnish you with rich, pure blood full of vital force—the kind that increases energy and endurance, that rejuvenates the entire body.

Being in this fight, Australia has to recruit her manhood, young or old, send it forth to battle, and keep on doing so unflinchingly, even though the strain were protracted until she was ready to stagger and fall from weakness. We can no more meet a call for fresh effort with a non possumus than a fighting man in the ring can drop his hands before the round is over. To do so would imply absolute defeat and surrender. Australia is contending for her freedom and her future, for all that makes national existence worth having, and, once centred upon the quarrel, she, like the gladiator, must fight it out so long as she can stand and see.—The Melbourne Australasian.

Winning the V. C.

Amazing Heroism at the Battle Front Which Won the Coveted Honor

In the big advance on Loos that began on Sept. 25 the Victoria Cross was won by seventeen officers and men of the British army.

The wonderful stories of their amazing heroism, coolness and devotion to duty are told in the official phrases of the London Gazette. Some of them are here reproduced:

Major A. E. Douglas-Hamilton, commanding 6th Queen's Own Highlanders: When commanding his battalion during operations on Hill 70 on Sept. 26, when the battalions on his right and left had retired, he rallied his own battalion again and again and led his men forward four times. The last time he led all that remained, consisting of about 50 men, in a most gallant manner, and was killed at their head.

It was mainly due to his bravery, untiring energy and splendid leadership that the line at this point was enabled to check the enemy's advance.

Capt. Antekell Monray Read, 1st Northamptonshire regiment:

During the first attack near Huch on the morning of Sept. 25 although partially gassed, Capt. Read went out several times in order to rally parties of different units which were disorganized and retiring. He led them back to the firing line, and utterly regardless of danger, moved freely about encouraging them under a withering fire. He was mortally wounded while carrying out this gallant work.

Corp. J. D. Pollock, 5th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders:

Near the Hohenzollern redoubt on Sept. 27, at about 12 noon, when the enemy's bombers in superior numbers were successfully working up the "Little Willie" trench toward Hohenzollern redoubt, Corp. Pollock, after obtaining permission, got out of the trench alone, walked along the top edge with the utmost coolness and disregard of danger, and compelled the enemy's bombers to retire by bombing them from above. He was under heavy machine gun fire the whole time.

Temp. Second Lieut. A. J. T. Fleming-Sandess, 2nd East Surrey regiment:

At Hohenzollern redoubt on Sept. 29 Second Lieut. Fleming-Sandess was sent to command a company which at the time was in a very critical position. The troops on his right were retiring and his own men, who were much shaken by the continual bombing and machine gun fire, were also beginning to retire, owing to the shortage of bombs. Taking in the situation at a glance, he collected a few bombs, jumped on to the parapet in full view of the Germans, who were only 20 yards away, and threw them. Although very severely wounded almost at once by a bomb, he struggled to his feet and continued to advance and threw bombs until he was again severely wounded.

Temp. Second Lieut. F. H. Johnson, 7th Field Company, R.E.C.

In the attack on Hill 70 on Sept. 25, Second Lieut. Johnson was with a section of his company of the Royal Engineers. Although wounded in the leg, he stuck to his duty throughout the attack and led several charges on the German redoubt at a very critical time, under very heavy fire, repeatedly rallied the men who were near him. By his splendid example and cool courage he was mainly instrumental in saving the situation.

Second Lieut. A. B. Turner, 3rd Princess Charlotte of Wales' (Royal Parkshire) regiment:

At Fosse 8, near Vermelles, on Sept. 28, when the regimental bombers could make no headway in Slag Alley Second Lieut. Turner volunteered to lead a new bombing attack. He pressed down the communication trench practically alone, throwing bombs incessantly with such dash and determination that he drove back the Germans about 150 yards without a check. His action enabled the reserves to advance with very little loss, and subsequently covered the flank of his regiment in its retirement, thus probably averting a loss of some hundreds of men. This most gallant officer has since died.

An old negro was charged with chicken stealing, and the judge said: "Where's your lawyer, uncle?"

"Ain't got none, judge."

"But you ought to have one," returned the court. "I'll assign one to defend you."

"No, sah, no, sah, please don't do dat," begged the defendant.

"Why not?" persisted the judge. "It won't cost you anything. Why don't you want a lawyer?"

"Well, Ah'll tell you, Judge," said the old man confidentially. "Ah wants ter enjy dem chickens mahself."

Ninety per cent. efficiency is claimed for a new English steam boiler under which a mixture of coal gas and air is burned through a fine mantle of some extremely heat resisting substance.

Lead pencil manufacture in the United States is consuming 73,000,000 feet of lumber annually, of which about one-half is estimated to be wasted in sharpening or throwing away short ends.

Teutonic Penetration

Jules Claes, editor of "Le Metro-pole," of Antwerp, studied the growth of German influence in Belgium for some time before the war. His book, "The German Mole," shows how Belgium was undermined. Harmless looking German clerks, backed by such bodies as the Hamburg Association for Business Clerks, took jobs with Belgian concerns at little or no pay, worked up, got hold, and slanted everything toward Germany. Paid German agitators stirred up quarrels between the Flemings and Walloons. German schools and newspapers were planted to make public opinion Teutonic. Belgium is not alone in this, for the same thing was done in Russia, and the present war is popular in Russia because it means the rooting out of German influence. We Americans are altogether too simple and easy about these things, and we would do well to ponder the conclusion proved by Belgium's bitter experience:

"No country can with impunity grant to Germans the same advantages it grants to other foreigners, since Germans employ the advantages derived from hospitality for ends that are hostile to the country that grants them shelter."—From Collier's.

Good For Man And Beast

Kendall's Spavin Cure has now been refined for human use. Its penetrating power quickly reaches the seat of the trouble, and all forms of lameness. It is just what you need around the house. Write for many letters from users to prove its effectiveness.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

—has been used by horsemen, veterinarians, and farmers for over 35 years. Its worth has been proved, for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone and the many other hurts that come to horses. Read this letter from James P. Wilson, Kingsland, Sack:

"I have used your Spavin Cure time and again with good results for swelling of the hock joints for man and beast, and found it very satisfactory."

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any drugstore. For horses \$1.00, bottle—6 for \$5. For refined human use—50c—bottle \$2.50. "Treatise on the Horse" free from drugstore or write to Dr. R. J. KENDALL & Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt., U.S.A.

New York to Eat Horse Steaks

Horse steaks are in prospect in New York. The board of health has repealed a section of the code prohibiting the slaughter of horses for food.

"Horse meat is without objection as a food," said a New York health commissioner. "It can be made a valuable and cheap addition to the tables of thrifty persons, and a horse generally is so free from disease as to need less supervision than cows, hogs or sheep."

New York is the first city in the United States to permit the sale of horseshed for food.

"James, can't you let me have \$50 I want to—"

"There you go again!" exclaimed the husband. "It is always money, money! When I am dead you will probably have to beg for it."

"Well," replied the wife, "I will be a whole lot better off than some poor women who have never had any practice."

Fudge—Your wife certainly has a will of her own.

Meek—Yes, and I am the sole beneficiary.

MURINE. Murine is prepared by our Physicians, as used for many years in their practice, now dedicated to the Public and sold by Your Druggist. Try Murine to Refresh, Cleanse, and Strengthen Eyes after exposure to Cold Cutting Winds and Dust and to restore healthful tone to Eyes Reddened and made Sore by Overwork and Eye Strain.

Some broadminded Physicians use and recommend Murine while others perhaps jealous of its success, talk and rush into print in opposition; those whose Eyes need care can guess why, as there is no Prescription fee in Murine. Just send your Druggist 50c and you have a Complete Pk. Eye Book—Murine—Dropper—and Cork Screw—ready for use. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Eye Troubles—No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

W. N. U. 1088

The Queen's Hotel

TORONTO

American Plan—\$3.00 and up; \$4.00 with bath

ONE of the largest and most comfortable Hotels in the Dominion of Canada, strictly first-class. The Queen's is well-known. 400 rooms, 120 en suite, with bath; long distance Telephone in every room; elegantly furnished throughout; cuisine and service of the highest order of excellence. Is within easy reach of railway station. Hotel coaches meet all trains.

McGAW & WINNETT

Now As A Mother

don't you have the good of your family at heart? Don't you want to get for your family the very best? For internal ailments—the best medicine? For sores and skin diseases—the best ointment? If so, get Zam-Buk. Mothers who have used Zam-Buk say there is nothing to equal its soothing, healing power in cases of skin diseases and injuries, and nothing so suitable for sensitive skins.

This is because Zam-Buk is composed entirely of medicinal herbs, essences and extracts, and is free from the poisonous coloring matter and harsh minerals found in ordinary ointments.

Children, having once used Zam-Buk, will cry for it when they meet with an accident. They know how quickly it stops the pain, and heals.

Use it for burns, cuts, bruises, skin diseases, rashes, eczema, blood-poison, ulcers, chapped hands and cold sores.

50c. box, all druggists, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

ZAM-BUK

PERFECTION RAZOR PASTE

Will Sharpen your Razor Better and Quicker than can be done in any other way. Lasts a Lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, not free. 25 cents. Pony Razor 75 cents. O. K. Straps \$1.50—Best Made.—Canada Home Co., Vancouver, Manitoba, Canada.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

Invited out of doors "Pain Down" out the back. A FREE FOUR-DAY, LEADERSHIP, NERVOUS DISORDERS, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, FEVERS, RHEUMATISM, PILES, WOUNDS, FREE. CLOTHES MEDICAL BOOKS ON these diseases and their cures. Cures effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N. M. 2 N. 2. THERAPION. and dealer the remedy for your own ailments. Absolutely FREE. No follow-up circulars, no obligations. DR. F. C. H. W. MED. CO., HAVESLOCK ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND. WE WANT TO KNOW YOUR NAME WILL GIVE YOU.

Germany's Vain Hope

From the very opening of the campaign—certainly since the defeat on the Marne and the failure of Hindenburg to destroy the Russian armies—the one hope of victory for Germany has lain in the break-up of the coalition against her. The firmness with which it has stood the shock of war has been hitherto remarkable. Neither the necessarily varying interests and objectives of the allied powers nor the heavy strokes dealt successively by Germany at Belgium and France; at Russia and Serbia have been able to shake in any degree either the unity of aim or the conviction of victory of the Entente.—London Daily News and Leader.

Parent—When I was a boy, you know, the doctor said if I didn't stop smoking cigarettes I would become feeble minded.

Hopeful—Well, why didn't you stop?

SUFFERED EVERYTHING

For Years, Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Canadian women are continually writing us such letters as the two following, which are heartfelt expressions of gratitude for restored health:

Glanford Station, Ont.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and never found any medicine to compare with it. I had ulcers and falling of womb and doctors did me no good. I suffered dreadfully for years until I began taking your medicine. I also recommend it for nervousness and indigestion." — Mrs.



HENRY CLARK, Glanford Station, Ont.

Chesterville, Ont.—"I heard your medicines highly praised, and a year ago I began taking them for falling of womb and ovarian trouble.

"My left side pained me all the time and just before my periods which were irregular and painful it would be worse. To sit down caused me pain and suffering and I would be so nervous sometimes that I could not bear to see any one or hear any one speak. Little specks would float before my eyes and I was always constipated.

"I cannot say too much for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, for there are no medicines like them. I have taken them and I recommend them to all women. You may publish this testimonial." — Mrs. STEPHEN J. MARTIN, Chesterville, Ontario, Canada.

W. N. U. 1088

Local Option

Some Facts That Prove the Good Effects of Prohibition

The good effects of local option in Canada are so wonderful that if they were thoroughly understood, people would rise in a great wave of rebellion against the enormous burden of the liquor traffic. We don't need to depend on any man's say or the statement of persons who might be prejudiced. The last census report 1912 gives facts that would convince any one whose mind is open to conviction.

That report gives the following number of convictions for crime per ten thousand population in each province: Prince Edward Island 1.1, New Brunswick 3.8, Nova Scotia 14.8, Ontario 25.5, Manitoba 27.9, Alberta 40.6, British Columbia 42.3. These figures show that Alberta and British Columbia, which had no local option, had nearly forty times as much crime as Prince Edward Island, which had no licenses, and over eleven times as much crime as New Brunswick, our next driest province. More notable still is the fact that the number of convictions for crime in each province are in almost exactly inverse proportion to the amount of local option. The more local option the less crime, the less local option the more crime. Finally they prove conclusively that the cause of nearly all the crime is drink.

These are startling facts, but there are many others which show what fools and blind we have been to submit to be bossed by this tyrant that defies all governments and has shown its willingness to sell the country to the Germans rather than give up their gains.

Few seem to understand the immense burden of taxation that is imposed on us by this brutal business. It has recently been shown that the taxes collected in the nine western States are sixty per cent. higher than in the eight prohibition States. Think of it, sixty per cent. of the taxes going to produce more poverty and crime. Suppose we say that in Canada it is only half of that, why do we submit to it? In 1912 it was shown that the liquor traffic cost the country nine times as much as the revenue received from the business and although they had been freely published no one has attempted to deny the figures. In several places it has been shown that the criminals, paupers, and orphans caused by the liquor traffic cost five times as much as the revenue received from the business.

We would respectfully urge that active measures be taken without delay to spread the truth and so counteract the flood of falsehoods being spread by the liquor traffic. What about a Lincoln-Lee Poster campaign? —H. ARNOTT, M.B., M.C.P.S.R.

When a mother detects from the writhings and fretting of a child that worms are troubling it, she can procure no better remedy than Miller's Worm Powders, which are guaranteed to totally expel worms from the system. They may cause vomiting, but this need cause no anxiety, because it is but a manifestation of their thorough work. No worms can long exist where these Powders are used.

Hollows in Eggs

Reason For Air Spaces Found in Every Egg

There is an air space in every egg, but we notice it particularly in a boiled one, because the contents have been made solid by cooking and made the hollow space more apparent. This space is a provision of nature so that the chick which grows within the shell may have air to breathe from the time it comes to life until it becomes strong enough to break through the shell to the outside world.

To generate life in the egg it is necessary that it be subjected to a certain degree of heat for a period of 21 days. When this is not done, the egg remains indefinitely in its raw state. When it is boiled the pocket of air within the shell, which would have been used up by the chick if the eggs had been set to hatch, begins to fight for its space, and pushes the boiled contents of the egg back, leaving the hollow space.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Enlistment in Winnipeg

The official recruiting statistics in Winnipeg from December 1 to December 15 are as follows:

Englishmen, 295; Canadians, 247; Scotsmen, 161; Irishmen, 30; other nations, 144. The figures speak eloquently of the intense patriotism of the men from those little islands across the sea. Nothing can change the love and affection that the native-born Britisher has for his home land. The young Scotsman, aged eighteen, who travelled 5,000 miles from the wilds of the far north to enlist, is only an example of what Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotsmen, and Welshmen are doing the world over. And the same blood that loves freedom and fair play courses through the veins of the men of Canada. They may never have seen the old land, but they are of the same old stock. The only rivalry between Britain and Canadian is as to who shall do the most for the empire.—Winnipeg Tribune.

"Aw, aw," said Snobleigh. "It must be—aw—very unpleasant for you Americans to be—aw—governed by people whom you—aw—wouldn't ask to dinner."

"Oh, I don't know," said the American girl. "No more so than for you to be governed by people who would not ask you to dinner."

TO ENJOY WINTER

Prof. Frankland demonstrates that **COD LIVER OIL** generates more body-heat than anything else.

In **SCOTT'S EMULSION** the pure oil is so prepared that the blood profits from every drop, while it fortifies throat and lungs.

If you are subject to cold hands or feet, if you shiver and catch cold easily, take **SCOTT'S EMULSION** for one month and watch its good effects.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

14-40

Labor Income in Minnesota

Larger Profits From the Farm of More Than Average Size

The best measure of the size of a farm's business is the number of hours of man and horse labor annually expended. A unit of labor consists of ten hours of man labor or twenty hours of horse labor. Labor income is the amount of the farm produce used by his household, and of farm expenses and interest on the investment at five per cent.

From records taken from 499 farms in Rice county, Minnesota, it appears that farms with less than 200 units of labor annually gave a labor income of \$97; farms with from 400 to 600 units of labor gave a labor income of \$267; and farms with more than 1,000 units of labor gave a labor income of \$605.

The efficiency of man labor is even more important than the amount of time expended. The labor income gradually increased from \$5, where the hours of each man for a year were 1,500 or less, to \$633, where the hours of each man were more than 3,500 each year.

All of which indicates that a farm business of more than average size gives opportunity for high efficiency of man and horse labor, and a farm business of more than average size coupled with high labor efficiency brings profits in farming.

Asthma Victims. The man or woman subject to asthma is indeed a victim. What can be more terrifying than to suddenly be seized with paroxysms of choking which seem to threaten the existence of life itself. From such a condition Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought many to completely restored health and happiness. It is known and prized in every section of this broad land.

Kind Old Lady—I'm sure you won't mind my asking you, but are you a relative of Capt. Jones of Mudford?

Kind Old Lady—Ah, then, that accounts for the extraordinary resemblance.

A party of tourists in Ireland came across a native whitewashing the front of his house.

"Halloo, Pat," said one. "Why aren't you whitewashing the back as well as the front?"

"Well," said Pat, "it's just for the same reason that you don't put a front on the back of your shirt."

LACK OF MONEY Was a Godsend in This Case

It is not always that a lack of money is a benefit.

This lady owes her health to the fact that she could not pay in advance the fee demanded by a specialist to treat her for stomach trouble. In telling of her case she says:

"I had been treated by four different physicians, during 10 years of stomach trouble. Lately I called on another who told me he could not cure me; that I had neuralgia of the stomach. Then I went to a specialist who told me I had catarrh of the stomach and said he could cure me in four months but would have to have his money down. I could not raise the necessary sum and in my extremity I was led to quit coffee and try Postum.

"The results have been magical. I now sleep well at night, something I had not done for a long time; the pain in my stomach is gone and I am a different woman.

"Every time I had tried to stop coffee I suffered from severe headaches, so I continued to drink it although I had reason to believe it was injurious to me." (Tea, also, is harmful, because it contains caffeine, the same poisonous drug found in coffee). "But when I had Postum to shift to it was different.

"To my surprise I did not miss coffee when I began to drink Postum.

"Coffee had been steadily and surely killing me and I didn't fully realize what was doing it until I quit and changed to Postum." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms: **Postum Cereal**—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble form—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.—sold by Grocers.

Eggs Will Be Dear

Great Opportunity for Development of the Egg Market in Canada

For the first time in a number of years eggs have taken a prominent place in Canada's export trade. This is largely due to the unprecedented demand for eggs on the part of the British market and the fact that British dealers have shown a marked preference for Canadian eggs over United States eggs and a willingness to pay a distinctly higher price for them.

So great, in fact, has been the demand that Canadian dealers have shipped practically all of the available Canadian storage product to the old country. As a result, there is not in Canada at the present time sufficient eggs in storage to supply home consumption until fresh receipts in appreciable quantities begin to come in.

Quantities of eggs from the United States, however, are being imported into Canada, some in bond for export, but the larger part to take the place of the Canadian product exported. On account of the keen demand for Canadian eggs above mentioned, United States eggs can be laid down in Canada at the present time, duty paid, at several cents per dozen less than the price at which Canadian eggs are selling for the export, and they should be procurable by the consumers accordingly.

On the other hand, the Canadian market at the present time is very firm for Canadian "specials" (now-laid) the production of which is not enough in most instances to supply the demand at local country markets. This means that high prices will have to be paid in consuming centres in order to draw a portion of these supplies from local points. Producers may therefore definitely expect reasonably high prices during the period of low production for fresh gathered eggs that will grade "specials."

The question has been raised as to whether the phenomenal demand on the part of the British market for Canadian eggs will continue. This depends entirely upon the quality of Canadian eggs exported. Canada has tremendous possibilities as an egg-producing country. The poultry industry is at present but a mere fraction of what it might be. It remains, therefore, for those most interested in the development of this trade to make the best possible use of their present opportunities, and by careful supervision of the quality of Canadian eggs going forward to pave the way for an extensive and profitable export trade in the future.—Toronto Globe.

Mothers Of Little Ones

No mother of young children should be without a box of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are mother's best friend and are as good as a doctor in the house. Concerning them Mrs. E. Wurger, Ingersoll, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past eight years and would not be without them. I can highly recommend them to all mothers of young children." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

An elderly gentleman was observed acting rather nervously in a department store and the floorwalker approached him.

"Anything I can do for you, sir?"

"I have lost my wife."

"Ah, yes, mourning goods two nights up," promptly responded the floorwalker.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

The president of the university had dark circles under his eyes. His cheek was pale, his lips trembling; he wore a hunted expression.

"You look ill," said his wife. "What is wrong, dear?"

"Nothing much," he replied. "But I—had a fearful dream last night, and I feel this morning as if—as if I—"

It was evident that his nervous system was shattered.

"What was the dream?" asked his wife.

"I dreamed the trustees required that—that I should—that I should pass the freshman examination for admission!" sighed the president.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. **Hall's Catarrh Cure**, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle. **Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.**

Gallant Major—It's glad I am to see you about again, my dear lady; but what was it that was troubling you?

Convalescent—I was very, very ill, Major, through promaine poisoning.

Major—Dear, dear, now! What with that and a delirium tremens you never know what to eat or drink nowadays.

Why suffer from corns when they can be rooted out by using Holloway's Corn Cure.

A Scotch minister in need of funds thus conveyed his intentions to his congregation:

"Weel, friends, the kirk is urgently in need of siller, and as we have failed to get money honestly we will have to see what a bazaar can do for us."

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner—distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 4 1/2 inch stick—"THE EDDY-STONE TORCH" for out door use—"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT 5," but for every use

BUY

EDDY'S

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

It pays to ship your grain to a reliable Commission Firm. Best attention given to consignments.

GOODERHAM & MELADY CO., LTD.
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Ship to **SAMUEL SPINK**, Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, for best results. Grades carefully watched—Sales made to best advantage. Prompt returns. Try us. Shipping bills on request.
208 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.
Reference—Union and Royal Banks.

Ship Your Grain To

BARTLETT & LANGILLE
Grain Commission Merchants, 510 Grain Exchange. A reliable firm who aim to give satisfaction. Special attention given to grading. Liberal advances made.

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.
GRAIN COMMISSION

Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg
Minneapolis, — Duluth

THOS. BRODIE, S. A. HARGRAFF, Sec. Treas.
Manager. **UNION GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.**

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
602 Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg, Man.

THE CONTINENTAL GRAIN CO., LTD.
Licensed, Bonded, solicits your grain consignments. Liberal Advances—Prompt returns.

227 GRAIN EXCHANGE, — MAN
WINNIPEG, —

For good results and best service ship your grain to this aggressive and experienced Commission House, always ready to buy your grain on track.

BLACKBURN & MILLS.
535 Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' DIRECTORY

Hupmobile LOWER IN PRICE Greater in Value

Get the 1916 Catalog

JOSEPH MAW & CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG

Wood's Phosphorine.

The Great English Remedy.

Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One whole box, \$25.00. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain package on receipt of price. Now pamphlet mailed free. **THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.** (For daily Wine.)

Only One Fatal Accident

In the transporting of the Canadian troops by land and water a most gratifying record has been achieved by those in charge. There have so far been transported by rail 225,000 men and out of this large number there was only one fatal accident. On the ocean there were transported 124,993 men, including 1,290 to Bermuda and St. Lucia and 1,871 brought back to Canada. Out of all the number carried on the ocean there was not a single accident.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Hub—One night while you were away I heard a burglar. You should have seen me going downstairs three steps at a time.

Wife (who knows him)—Where was he, on the roof?

SOME TREATMENT.—Describe your disease, and write for free book and testimonials.

THE CANADA CANCER INSTITUTE.

10 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

Stockmen! Dairymen!

Your stock and dairy cows will thrive twice as well on warmed water as on cold icy stuff. Ask a man who has tried it.

Tank heaters are a nuisance, but with one of our corrugated metal stock tanks you need no heater. Simply build a fire place under the tank and heat from below. The water is easily kept warm, and we guarantee the tank against injury by fire.

THE BEST INVESTMENT you can make is in a metal stock tank, and when you buy from us you buy a good tank, and also

"PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY"

Alberta Metal Culvert & Tank Co.

McCLAIN-WRIGGLESWORTH CO., LTD.

Manufacturing Agents



We Pay One Half

The purchase price of this famous
1881 Rogers Al Plate


WE give coupons with every 25c. purchase of all the high grade guaranteed products made by the United Drug Company. We are willing to lose money on the silverware to get you acquainted with these goods, which are standard in their line.

"Rexall Remedies"

Liggett's Candies, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Brushes, Stationery, Rubber Goods, and hundreds of other items, household preparations, etc. You cannot afford not to secure this popular silverware, when you can get it on our half bought plan. As an example, this teaspoon that sells for 25c. you can get for 10c. with coupons.

H. W. CHAMBERS, Druggist

Sudden Croup!



Will you be awakened tonight by the dreaded sound of a croupy cough—and see the little sufferer gasp and choke without being able to help? Not if you have the old, reliable Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at hand. It gives relief at once. It liquefies the dangerous, choking phlegm so it is easily expelled. It heals up the sore, cough-racked throat and prevents further attacks. For Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, as well as simple coughs and colds, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a safe and reliable medicine. Give it at the very first symptom. Keep Chamberlain's at hand. All Druggists, 25c and 50c.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

IF MONEY COULD BUY EYESIGHT

unfortunates who have for years neglected to consult a competent optician would gladly pay any price for a return of good sight.

Consult us about your eyes. Prices always reasonable.

THE ALBERTA OPTICAL CO., LTD.
128, 8th Ave. W.
CALGARY - ALTA.

\$25 REWARD

The above reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the following horses: 6 head of 2 and 3 year old bay and grey horses, all branded ND on left hip. HAMILTON BROS., Inglewood, Alta.

ESTRAY

On the premises of Joe Jones of Westward Ho P. O., S. W. 16-32-4, west 5th, one red Shorthorn heifer with roan tail coming two years old, branded X and bar, on right ribs. Center figure cannot be properly made out. HUGH ROSS, Brand Reader.

NOTICE!

WANTED TO RENT

A Farm in the District of Didsbury

Address—

JERRY FIKE,
CROSSFIELD, - ALTA.

STRAYED

10 head cattle, branded bar over 6 X on right ribs, and iron grey horse colt coming 2 in spring, no brand. \$5 reward leading to recovery of horse colt. J. KLANE, Owner. Phone 304.

Mr. J. L. Chandler, another of the Patriotic Public Collectors in the west has completed his work and has been very successful in his district. He has received the promise of several handsome sums every quarter besides what he has collected in smaller amounts.

Graduation Service

Last Sunday was a red letter day in the Evangelical church, the occasion being the Graduation Service of the Teacher's Training Class, which was organized September 15th, 1914. There was a large attendance to witness this memorable occasion. The addresses given by W. A. Miller, M. Weber, and the pastor found a hearty response in the minds and hearts of the people present. The special singing, consisting of a trio by the Misses Cressman, McLean, and Mueller, and a solo by Miss Acton with organ accompaniment by Miss Finkbeiner, was thoroughly enjoyed. A special feature of great interest was the presentation of diplomas, twenty three members of the class having graduated and received their diploma. After the close of the service arrangements were made for a Mission Study Class, which will be organized next Sunday evening. The text book will be, "Rising Churches in Non-Christian Lands." Following are the names of the graduates: Anna Helena Mueller, Mrs. Harry W. Gabel, Mrs. J. V. Berscht, Mrs. Harry M. Reiber, Pearl A. Spicer, Frances M. McLean, Joannah Vera Good, Mrs. L. P. Amacher, Emma Butts, Mrs. George Dippel, Hannah Brunner, Esther Martin, Zillah Cressman, M. Weber, W. A. Miller, Harry W. Gabel, Morris Earl Thaler, Harvey D. Gabel, Daniel Martin, Milton Miller, Henry Erb, Wilfred Merner, Rev. L. P. Amacher.

AUCTION SALE

T. H. RIEDER

Under instructions from Mr. T. H. Rieder, I will sell by public Auction, on the Klaus Peters old farm, 14 miles straight east of Didsbury, on

Thursday, Feb'y 17th, 1916

the following, consisting of:

33 HEAD HORSES—Team bay mares, 6 and 7 yrs., wgt. 2600; mare, rising 2 yrs.; team, bay mare 9 yrs., brown gelding, 10 yrs., wgt. 2450; team bay mares, 9 and 10 yrs., wgt. 2400; team grey mares, 4 yrs., wgt. 2500; team grey mares, 4 yrs., wgt. 2500; team, bay and brown mares, 6 and 5 yrs., wgt. 2750; team, bay mare, 4 yrs., bay gelding, 3 yrs., wgt. 2450; team bay mares, 4 and 3 yrs., wgt. 300; 2 geldings, rising 2 yrs.; bay gelding, 5 yrs., wgt. 1300; grey mare, 6 yrs., wgt. 1400; sorrel mare, 7 yrs., wgt. 1250; grey mare, 7 yrs., wgt. 1200; buckskin mare, 8 yrs., wgt. 1150; 2 mares, rising 3 yrs.; 2 geldings, rising 3 yrs.; (all the above young stock is of Clyde breeding.)

Good saddle mare, 8 yrs.; mare and gelding, 2 and 3 yrs.; 2 fillies, rising 1 yr. old. (All the above stock is Standard bred.)

21 HEAD CATTLE—10 At cows, due to freshen in March; 4 2 yr. old heifers, in calf; 2 yr. old steer; 6 yearling calves, 4 heifers and 2 steers.

32 HEAD HOGS—8 sows, due to farrow about April 10th; 8 pigs, 2 mos. old; 4 sows, due to farrow May 15th; Berkshire boar, 2 yrs. old, purebred; 11 shoats, weighing about 150 lbs.

FOWL—135 hens, none over two years.

IMPLEMENTS—8 ft. Massey-Harris Binder; 8 ft. Deering binder; Deering mower, nearly new; Deering mower; hay stacker; Deering rake; Dain hay sweep; extra hay sweep; 2 Bissel Discs, in and out throw; 2 sets harrows; 8 in. grinder; John Deere 14 in. gang plow; Oliver 14 in. gang plow; 14 in. walking plow; set 10b sleighs; 6 inch grinder; Bain wagon; Hamilton wagon and box; Stickney pump jack; Barrie top buggy, nearly new; 20 disc Deering drill; 4 h. p. Cushman engine; 10 barrel steel stock tank; 20 ft. 7-16 in. shafting with pulleys, bearings, etc.; wheelbarrow; forge grindstone; platform scales; fanning mill; large iron kettle; DeLaval cream separator; washing machine; forks; shovels; chains; sledge; crowbar; carpenter tools; ropes, and other articles too numerous to mention.

HARNESS—4 sets double breech harness; stock saddle; set double driving harness, nearly new; 2 sets double plow harness.

GRAIN—400 bushels seed barley, off breaking; 400 bushels seed oats, "American Banner," off breaking.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Etc.—Moffat range, No. 9; B-I-I Oak heater, No. 16; dresser; small cook stove; Singer sewing machine; wardrobe; 4 beds, springs and mattresses; writing desk; lounge; kitchen table and chairs; ironing 12 x 14; kitchen utensils of all kinds; dishes; sealers, and a host of other articles too numerous to mention.

As Mr. Rieder is going to Ontario the farm will be for rent.

Sale to commence at 11 a.m.
Lunch at Noon

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 10 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$20. Grain, chickens, and young hogs, cash.

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer
W. G. Liesemer, Clerk

CLEAN-OUT AUCTION SALE

JOHN S. FINLAY, (Scotch)

Under instructions from Mr. John S. Finlay, (Scotch), I will sell by public auction at his farm 2 miles south and 10 miles west of Didsbury, and 1 mile west of Westcott, on Rev. F. E. Martin farm, on

Wednesday, Feb'y, 16 1916

the following, consisting of:

8 HEAD HORSES—Team bay geldings, rising 4 yrs., wgt. 2600; team bay mares, 7 and 11 yrs., wgt. 2600, both in foal; bay mare, weighing 1300 lbs., 3 yrs. old; bay yearling colt; bay mare, weighing 1000 lbs., 11 yrs. old; spring colt, draft breed.

18 HEAD CATTLE—6 choice milk cows, fresh in Spring; 4 3 yr. old heifers, one fresh in March; 7 calves; grade Shorthorn bull, 3 yrs. old.

MACHINERY—8 ft. Deering binder; Ideal Giant Deering mower; McCormick hay rake; disc harrow, 14 disc; Cockshutt breaking plow, stubble bottom, combined; walking prairie breaker; garden scuffer; set hubsleighs; pair Deering trucks; Bain wagon, complete; two seated democat; hay rack; 4 horse power sweep; heavy brush breaker; forks; logging chains, etc., etc.

HARNESS—3 sets heavy work harness.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—New DeLaval separator; organ; 3 rocking chairs; 2 tables; 6 dining room chairs; 2 dressers; kitchen cabinet; sewing machine; 2 iron beds and springs; cook stove and heating stove; 2 cream cans; barrel churn; 25 bushels potatoes; 50 chickens; shot gun; dishes; carpet; and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp
Lunch at Noon

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 9 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 3 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$20.

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer
W. G. Liesemer, Clerk

AUCTION SALE

STANDING BROS.

Under instructions from Standing Bros., I will sell by Public Auction at their farm on Sec. 35, Tp. 30, Rge. 29, West of 4th M., about 6 miles east and 2 1/2 miles south of Didsbury, on

Tuesday, Feb'y 15th, 1916

the following, consisting of:

HORSES—Team grays, mare and gelding, 8 yrs., wgt. 3000; team bay mares 9 yrs., wgt. 2800; team bay mares, 6 yrs., wgt. 2800; team bay mares, 8 yrs., wgt. 2400; team bays, mare and gelding, 4 yrs., wgt. 2400; team geldings, 4 yrs., wgt. 2400; grey mare, 5 yrs., wgt. 1200; black gelding 6 yrs.; brown mare, 5 yrs., wgt. 1100; 3 yearling colts; 2 2 yr. old colts.

CATTLE—7 At milk cows, 2 fresh; 6 yearling calves.

HOGS—12 brood sows; 15 shoats.

IMPLEMENTS—2 Deering binders, 6 and 8 ft. cut; 2 Deering drills, one nearly new; Moline gang plow; Cockshutt gang plow; John Deere sulky breaker; land packer; 2 sets land drags; 2 discs; 3 Deering mowers; dump rake; buck rake; pair of sleighs, new; potato scuffer; fanning mill; 3 wagons; democat; buggy; 2 hay racks; 1 1/2 h.p. Sharply & Muir pumping engine; 1 1/2 h.p. Gray pumping engine; 8 h.p. gasoline chopping outfit with trucks; 8 grain bins; some feed tables; new DeLaval separator, and other articles too numerous to mention.

HARNESS—10 sets heavy work harness; stock saddle; 20 collars.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Cook stove; heater; bookcase; sideboard; 2 beds; carpenter tools, etc.; Spencer shot gun; 25 Remington, Winchester rep. 22, Mauser 8 7.

Sale at 10 o'clock. Lunch at Noon.


TERMS—\$20 and under, cash. Amounts over \$20, 10 months credit will be given with approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent till maturity, after maturity to per cent until paid. 4 per cent. off for cash on credit sums. Strangers must furnish bank references. Every thing must be settled for before removing from place on the day of sale.

J. N. PATON, Auctioneer
Standing Bros., Owners.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, Secretary.
J. R. GOOD, W. M.




DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
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THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 60 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

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